

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SIERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Where.	Bazaar.	Rich, best sort.	Rice, common.	JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum var. ari).	BAIRAGA OR CUMBO (Penicillaria spicata).	MARA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).	KANGI OR KAFNU, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).			GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNGAA (Cicer arietinum).			ARAH, OR THUDI CADIAN TEA (Ceyanus indicus).			MAIZE (Zea Mays).			PINEAPPLE.			SALT.					
								Past	Present	Future	Past	Present	Future	Past	Present	Future	Past	Present	Future	Past	Present	Future	Past	Present	Future			
Bengal—continued.								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Eikar, south—																												
Monghyr	•	•	15 8	15 8	24 8	24 8	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	30 0	30 0	19 8	19 8	163 0	163 0	10 8	10 8		
Gaya	•	•	13 0	13 0	22 12	23 3	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	28 4	25 4	14 4	16 4	18 4	18 4	22 8	23 4	19 0	19 0	149 0	149 0	10 10	10 10
Patna	•	•	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	19 8	30 0	24 0	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	30 0	29 0	20 8	21 0	29 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0		
Shahabad	•	•	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	18 0	18 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0		
Bihar, north—																												
Pooreea	•	•	15 0	16 0	6 22 4	22 11	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	18 15	18 15	18 15	18 15	13 8	13 8	32 8	32 8	39 0	39 0	30 4	30 4	29 0	29 0	151 8	151 8	10 10	10 10
Bhagalpur	•	•	13 0	13 0	18 6	25 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	18 5	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 6		
Darbhanga	•	•	15 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 8	27 8	8 0	8 0	25 8	25 8	0	0	163 0	163 0	11 0	11 0		
Muzaffarpur	•	•	15 0	16 0	21 10	21 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8				
Saran	•	•	17 8	17 0	36 0	39 4	9 8	8 8	20 0	17 8	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	30 8	30 8	19 8	19 8	30 0	30 0	19 8	19 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8		
Chunar Aran																												
N.W. Provinces—																												
Rajputana—																												
Mirzapur	•	•	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	9 9	9 9		
Berus	•	•	13 10	13 14	16 8	16 9	8 54	9 0	11 11	11 11	18 51	18 45	18 45	18 45	18 7	18 7	14 8	14 74	17 14	17 14	20 2	20 2	13 41	13 41	9 41	9 41		
Ghasipur	•	•	12 12	12 0	16 12	16 4	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 12	16 12	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8		
Jamnagar	•	•	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12		
Ahmadnagar	•	•	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 4	18 4	17 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0		
Central—																												
Bundelkhand	•	•	13 8	13 8	17 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	9 12	9 12		
Mirzapur	•	•	13 0	14 0	16 8	19 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	10 0	
Fatehpur	•	•	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0		
Almora	•	•	14 8	14 8	19 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4		
Gawapore	•	•	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	11 3	11 3	23 0	23 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	11 0	11 0		
Lalsi	•	•	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4		
Kidwai	•	•	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	7 5	7 5	6 8	6 8	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 3	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0		
Fasildabad	•	•	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 0		
Maujpur	•	•	17 4	17 4	23 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	11 8	... ^{..}	... ^{..}	19 8	17 8	22 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	24 0	23 4	23 4	23 4	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4		
Rais	•	•	15 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4		
Meerut	•	•	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	95 0	95 0	11 3	11 3		
Agra	•	•	15 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12		
Bulandshahr	•	•	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	5 4	5 4	7 0	7 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8		
Baldia	•	•	17 6	17 12	22 12	22 12	5 6	5 6	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	21 14	21 14	23 8	22 5	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	•	•	14 0	14 0	19 4	19 4	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4		
Shahjahanpur, West	•	•	13 4	14 4	19 4	19 4	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4		
Baldia	•	•	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4		
Ajmer	•	•	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4		
Alwar	•	•	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 2	9 2	19 0	19 0	19 0</																	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 9, 1895.

1523

Dadh —		Southern —		Northern —		Rajputana —		Western —		Central India —	
Patna	•	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Moradabad	•	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Bijnor	•	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
Saharanpur	•	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
Hilltops	•	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Hills-D.J.M.	•	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Naini Tal	•	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Almora	•	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Gashmir	•	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Dadhi	•	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Parthgarh	•	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Sultanpur	•	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Rae-Bagh	•	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Unnao	•	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Lucknow	•	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Haridwar	•	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Fyzabad	•	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8	14 10 8
Babriabad	•	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Gonda	•	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4
Rajahmundry	•	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Sikarap	•	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Kheri	•	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Rajputana —											
Patthaligam	•	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4
Bawaliya	•	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4
Mewar (Udaipur)	•	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewati	•	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Sirohi	•	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Eimpura	•	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Ajmer	•	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Aba	•	13 7	12 7	18 8	19 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12
Rishengarh	•	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Bundi	•	17 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	7 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8
Kotah	•	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0
Jhalawar	•	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4
Ionk	•	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Jalpur	•	13 8	14 4	19 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 8	16 8
Kerauli	•	15 0	15 15	18 2	20 10	10 21	10 21	11 4	11 4	16 4	16 4
Diwipur	•	12 5	15 10	22 0	23 0	8 21	8 21	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12
Blaarpur	•	15 15	15 15	19 5	24 10	5 21	5 21	5 51	5 51	8 19	8 19
Alwar	•	15 4	16 1	19 3	20 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 12	11 12
Delhi Canttment	•	14 12	15 6	23 6	24 11	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 8	20 8
Nasirabad Canttment	•	14 8	15 6	16 6	16 6	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0
Balmer	•	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	14 10	14 10
Anand	•	14 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0
Shahpura	•	14 12	15 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 12	18 12
Western —											
Jodhpur	•	12 8	12 13	18 2	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 2	18 2
Jaisalmer	•	11 4	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	12 0	12 0
Kisanpur	•	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Central India —											
Indore	•	14 0	13 12	17 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 12	18 12
Nanach Cotonment	•	15 3	15 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0
Guna	•	13 0	13 4	15 4	16 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	25 0	25 0
Gwalior	•	13 15	13 13	23 0	23 0	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0

9 Nine pieces per bundle.

Husked.

Not sold.

Sold in bundles.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, East Sot.	RICE, COMMON.	JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).										GRAM, CHENNAI, CHOLA, KABALAV OR SUNADA (Cicer arietinum).										MAIZE (Zea Mayr.).				FIREWOOD.							
					Present.					Past.					Present.					Present.		Past.		Present.		Past.		Present.		Past.						
					S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Punjab—																																				
Southern—	Hissar	17 o 18 o 18 o	26 o 30 o 31 o	26 o 31 o	12 o 9 o	24 o 23 o	25 o 23 o	18 o 17 o	21 o 18 o	15 o 16 o	15 o 16 o	17 o 10 o	26 o 21 o	28 o 21 o	17 o 10 o	23 o 24 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	100 o 100 o	100 o 100 o	11 o 11 o	10 o 10 o	11 o 11 o	12 o 12 o	11 o 11 o	12 o 12 o	11 o 11 o	12 o 12 o	11 o 11 o	12 o 12 o	11 o 11 o	12 o 12 o				
Firozepur	17 o 18 o	26 o 30 o	31 o	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Central—	Lahore	16 o 17 o 17 o	26 o 29 o 30 o	29 o	12 o 13 o	25 o 26 o	17 o 18 o	18 o 19 o	24 o 25 o	17 o 18 o	17 o 18 o	17 o 18 o	22 o 23 o	23 o 24 o	17 o 18 o	14 o 15 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	85 o 85 o	85 o 85 o	11 o 11 o	12 o 12 o	12 o 12 o	12 o 12 o	12 o 12 o	12 o 12 o	12 o 12 o	12 o 12 o								
Gurdaspur	18 o 19 o 19 o	33 o 29 o 30 o	33 o	13 o 14 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o						
Gujrat	19 o 20 o 21 o	29 o 30 o 31 o	30 o	14 o 14 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o						
Jhelum	20 o 21 o 21 o	29 o 30 o 31 o	30 o	14 o 14 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o						
South-western—	Gurgaon	17 o 18 o 19 o	22 o 23 o 23 o	27 o	9 o 10 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o					
Delhi	17 o 18 o 19 o	22 o 23 o 23 o	23 o	12 o 13 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o	22 o 23 o						
Rehtak	16 o 17 o 17 o	22 o 27 o 27 o	27 o	12 o 12 o	22 o 22 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	17 o 17 o	17 o 17 o	17 o 17 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o						
Karnal	17 o 18 o 18 o	22 o 23 o 23 o	23 o	12 o 12 o	22 o 22 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	17 o 17 o	17 o 17 o	17 o 17 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o						
Suketanana—	Ambala	20 o 20 o 20 o	28 o 28 o 28 o	28 o	12 o 13 o	24 o 24 o	20 o 21 o	24 o 25 o	24 o 25 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	11 o 11 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o	13 o 13 o										
Ludhiana	19 o 19 o 19 o	25 o 25 o 25 o	25 o	13 o 13 o	28 o 28 o	25 o 25 o	25 o 25 o	25 o 25 o	25 o 25 o	25 o 25 o	25 o 25 o	28 o 28 o	28 o 28 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o	20 o 20 o							
Jallandhar	21 o 21 o 21 o	28 o 27 o 27 o	28 o	10 o 10 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	18 o 18 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	16 o 16 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o	27 o 27 o												
Hoshiarpur	19 o 20 o 20 o	32 o 32 o 32 o	32 o	13 o 14 o	28 o 28 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o							
Gurdaspur	21 o 21 o 21 o	32 o 32 o 32 o	32 o	11 o 11 o	25 o 25 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	29 o 29 o	29 o 29 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o							
Amritsar	17 o 18 o 18 o	29 o 29 o 29 o	29 o	11 o 11 o	25 o 25 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	29 o 29 o	29 o 29 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o							
Sialkot	18 o 18 o 18 o	32 o 32 o 32 o	31 o	11 o 11 o	25 o 25 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	26 o 26 o	29 o 29 o	29 o 29 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o	32 o 32 o							
Hills—	Simla	13 o 13 o 13 o	15 o 15 o 15 o	15 o	8 o 14 o	8 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	14 o 14 o	15 o 15 o	15 o 15 o	11 o 6 o	11 o 6 o	11 o 6 o	11 o 6 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o	18 o 18 o			
Kangra	17 o 17 o 17 o	26 o 26 o 26 o	26 o	13 o 13 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	34 o 34 o	34 o 34 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	23 o 23 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	
Northern—	Rawalpindi	19 o 19 o 19 o	33 o 33 o 33 o	33 o	10 o 10 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	33 o 33 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o	19 o 19 o
Huzzaar	22 o 22 o 22 o	33 o 30 o 27 o	30 o	10 o 10 o	33 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	34 o 34 o	34 o 34 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	24 o 24 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o	21 o 21 o
Multan	17 o 17 o 17 o	23 o 23 o 23 o	23 o	10 o 10 o	33 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o	30 o 30 o																												

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 9, 1895.

1525

Not procurable.

roduced.

Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd AND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1895—concluded

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 50 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.	BARRLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum or SUGARE).	BAIRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum glaucum).	MAMAU OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).	KANGNI OR KAKIN, MILLET (Sporisoria itanica).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNADA (Cicer arietinum).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARHAR, OR THURA, CARIAN PEA (Cariopsis indicans).			FIREWOOD.			SALT.		
											Present.			Past.			Present.		
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS—																			
<i>Madras Central—</i>																			
Nilahar.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
S. Canara.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
<i>South, central—</i>																			
Coimbatore.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
Nilgiris.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
Salem.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
<i>Central—</i>																			
Bellary.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
Anantapur.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
Gudipadah.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Kurnool.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
<i>East Coast, north—</i>																			
Gajjam.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Wingapatnam.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14
Godavari.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
<i>East Coast, central—</i>																			
Kistna.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5
Nellore.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13
<i>East Coast, south—</i>																			
Madras.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14
Clingipet.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
N. Arcot.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11
S. Arcot.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2
Tanjore.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2
Trichinopoly.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
<i>Southern—</i>																			
Tinnevelly.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Madura.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
<i>Mysore—</i>																			
Mysore.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
Bangalore.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Kolar.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Tumkur.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Hassan.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Kadur.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Shimoga.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10
Lobbadrug.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
<i>Goa—</i>											8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Goa.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Azen.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
STATISTICS and COMMERCE.
Statistics.

REPORTS OF REGISTRARS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ON THE WORKING OF
THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VI OF 1882, DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

No. 256 S., Calcutta, the 9th November 1895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ the following communications submitting the reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1894-95:—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1249, dated the 13th June 1895.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5382, dated the 16th July 1895.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2031-P., dated the 11th July 1895.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 494-VII—117-B., dated the 31st May 1895.

From the Government of the Panjab, No. 23, dated the 17th June 1895.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5521, dated the 22nd July 1895.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 196—I-T-7, dated the 13th May 1895.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 726-Misc.—2469-G., dated 18th May 1895.

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 706—817, dated the 24th June 1895.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1131, dated the 10th July 1895.

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 141, dated the 22nd May 1895.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. 2320, and Nos. 2664 and 4044, dated, respectively, the 15th July and 11th October 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The number of companies and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last two years:—

	At end of 1893-94.	At end of 1894-95.
Number of companies	1,065	1,204
Nominal capital, Rx.	36,251,188	38,158,518
Paid-up capital, Rx.	27,510,059	27,668,569

There was thus an increase of 139 in the number of companies, being at the rate of 13 per cent., and of Rx. 1,907,330 in the nominal capital, being at the rate of 5·3 per cent.

The changes made in the year, which produced the results shewn above, were:—

- (1) the capital of 142 companies was increased by (nominal) Rx. 690,221, (paid-up) Rx. 799,312;
- (2) the capital of 13 companies was reduced by (nominal) Rx. 22,500, (paid-up) Rx. 99,567;
- (3) 57 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx. 1,385,777 and Rx. 1,009,152, respectively, ceased to work; and
- (4) 196 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx. 2,625,386 and Rx. 452,454, respectively, were registered during the year.

The table in paragraph 3 shews that the greatest part of the increase in the paid-up capital, namely, Rx. 123,592, was in Bombay.

2. The formation in 1893-94 of small native provident companies in certain districts of the Bengal Presidency was continued on a larger scale in 1894-95 when the number of such companies registered was 87, the number registered in the preceding year having been 64.

The nature of the operations of these companies, which are mainly confined to some of the eastern districts of Bengal, is described in the subjoined extract from the report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for 1894-95:

The idea of these companies seems to have originated in Backerganj, and to have spread through the eastern sub-divisions of the district during 1893 and 1894. The details of the companies are given below:—

Death	companies	.	.	.	.	.	.	85
Marriage	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Birth	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Fever	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pilgrimage	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL								105

* * * * The principles of all these companies are nearly the same. There is no capital in the ordinary sense of the word, and there are no funds invested. A maximum number of shares is fixed. The price of each share is generally a rupee—often less. There is an entrance fee of a few annas. In the smaller companies the share-capital seems to be mostly swallowed up in preliminary expenses, such as cost of registration, establishment, postage, printing, etc. In case of death companies each share-purchaser can hold only one share. He has the right to name another person, who on the death of the shareholder applies to the directors, who proceed to levy a sum from each of the other shareholders, which is called the death-fee and is generally of the same value as the share. The amount of fees thus collected is paid to the nominee, who then retires from connection with the company. The nominee has thus an interest in the speedy death of the shareholder whom he is nominated. The marriage and birth companies are conducted on the ples. When the nominee, who must be a female, is married, or when she has shareholder is entitled to collect a fee from each of the other shareholders. When a company is newly started, the first few calls for fees are paid with fair punctuality, and the first few nominees or shareholders, as the case may be, receive the intended benefits. After a time, as calls multiply, the shareholders get tired of paying, and cease to do so, preferring to forfeit their shares. The claims of the nominees or shareholders multiply, but there are no funds to meet them and the company collapses. * * * * The object of the fever company was to provide fever-stricken people with funds for treatment out of the subscriptions, which were at the rate of half an anna a month. It has ceased to exist. The Pilgrim's Provident Fund is divided into 2,000 shares. Each shareholder has to pay 8 annas on admission. Each group of eight persons has to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 2 a month. If all the shares were taken up, eight persons would get Rs. 400 a month while on pilgrimage. But if more than eight persons go on pilgrimage in one month, four-fifths of the amount realised will be given proportionately to them. If any one of them dies in a holy place, his nominee or heir will get the amount three months after his death. But no person will get anything if he goes on pilgrimage within four months of his entering as a shareholder.

3. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:—

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		PAID-UP CAPITAL.		Increase or decrease per cent. in capital in 1894-95.	Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1894-95.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Bengal	402	508	12,520,663	12,537,148	+ 0'13	45'3
Bombay	249	264	10,700,265	10,913,857	+ 1	39'5
Madras	195	206	1,946,082	1,922,016	- 1	6'9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	55	61	916,923	931,802	+ 2	3'4
Panjab	21	20	462,685	478,100	+ 3	1'7
Burma	16	16	149,405	171,974	+ 15	6
Central Provinces	12	12	291,222	264,607	+ 1'3	1'0
Assam	2	2	782	912	+ 17	...
Mysore	103	105	383,172	369,056	- 3'7	1'3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	3	2,091	2,091	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara	7	7	75,809	75,500	- 0'5	3
TOTAL	1,005	1,204	27,510,059	27,668,569	+ 0'58	...

These figures shew that 85 per cent. of the capital invested in joint stock enterprise is invested in companies registered in Bengal and Bombay.

4. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint stock enterprise:—

COMPANIES,		Number.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan and Insurance	{ Banking and loan Insurance	290 161	6,492,935 561,130	3,985,833 86,957
	TOTAL	451	7,054,065	4,072,790
Trading	{ Merchants and traders Navigation Railways and tramways Co-operative associations Shipping, landing, and warehousing	143 8 10 24 5	7,125,807 1,051,500 932,000 94,740 76,062	1,925,916 874,546 820,675 59,433 69,010
	TOTAL	190	5,291,107	3,740,570
Mills and Presses	{ Cotton mills Jute mills Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc. Cotton and jute screws and presses Other mills and presses	57 13 75 105 40	5,645,225 2,144,225 6,190,762 1,704,551 987,350	4,857,234 1,463,476 4,420,484 1,434,316 977,045
	TOTAL	290	16,672,113	12,842,555
Tea and other Planting Companies.	{ Tea Coffee and chinchona Others	154 5 13	4,542,308 43,100 148,900	3,672,356 39,199 100,724
	TOTAL	172	4,734,308	3,812,279
Mining and quarrying	. . . . .	58	2,679,150	1,801,163
Ice manufacture	. . . . .	11	217,875	172,804
Sugar manufacture	. . . . .	5	307,500	163,725
Breweries	. . . . .	3	170,000	169,540
Others	. . . . .	24	1,032,100	893,143
	GRAND TOTAL	1,204	38,158,518	27,668,569

Over 46 per cent. of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx. 8,493,002, being nearly two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx. 2,691,748 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to Rx. 4,072,790, of which Rx. 2,138,113 are in companies registered in Bengal and Rx. 998,748 in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx. 3,740,570, of which Rx. 874,546 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and Rx. 820,675 in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested as follows:—

	Rx.
Bombay Tramways	309,800
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	175,000
Tarkessar Railway	175,000
Rangoon Steam Tramway	60,000
Powayan Steam Tramway	29,400
Deogarh Railway	27,500
Bengal Provincial Railway	20,200

The Nilgiri Railway with a paid-up capital of Rx. 192,500 went into liquidation during the year.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations Rx. 3,812,279 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx. 3,633,133 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Of the Rx. 1,801,163 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx. 1,581,860 are in companies registered in Bengal, of which Rx. 760,955 are in coal-mining companies, and about Rx. 697,000 in gold-mining companies.

5. The figures below compare the paid-up capital of each of the last two years under each of the principal groups:—

	PAID UP IN—	
	1893-94. Rx.	1894-95. Rx.
Banking and loan	3,731,032	3,985,833
Merchants and traders	1,878,060	1,925,906
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, and hemp	10,730,887	10,741,194
Cotton and jute presses	1,416,803	1,424,315
Tea	3,713,089	3,672,356
Mining and quarrying	1,797,243	1,801,163
Navigation	873,940	874,546
Railways and tramways	990,800	820,675

There was a pause in the investment of capital in mills, the increase being only 0·1 per cent. In railways and tramways there was a decrease of 17·1 per cent. In mining and quarrying the increase was 0·22 per cent. In tea there was a decrease of 1·1 per cent. In cotton and jute presses the increase was 0·53 per cent. There was no appreciable increase in fact except in trading and money-lending: under merchants and traders there was an increase of 2·55 per cent., and under banking and loan the increase was 6·83 per cent.

6. The following table shews the number of companies under each category during the last five years:—

COMPANIES.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	In- { Banking and loan	275 13	259 14	256 8	266 72	290 161
	Insurance					
	TOTAL	288	273	264	338	451
Trading	Merchants and traders	107	119	117	120	143
	Navigation	7	8	7	8	8
	Railways and tramways	11	11	10	12	10
	Co-operative associations	18	24	24	25	24
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing	6	6	5	7	5
	TOTAL	149	168	163	172	190
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills	56	57	59	57	57
	Jute mills	11	11	12	12	13
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	63	63	68	71	75
	Cotton and jute screws and presses	76	83	87	101	105
	Other mills and presses	27	31	37	43	40
	TOTAL	233	245	263	284	290
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	140	144	142	148	154
	Coffee and chinchona	6	5	5	5	5
	Others	8	9	10	12	13
	TOTAL	154	158	157	165	172
Mining and quarrying	63	57	54	54	58	
Ice manufacture	12	12	12	10	11	
Sugar manufacture	2	2	3	3	5	
Breweries	3	3	3	3	3	
Others	24	32	37	38	24	
	GRAND TOTAL	928	950	956	1,065	1,204

The classification in the foregoing table of "cotton mills," "jute mills," and "mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.," is taken from the articles of association; but of the mills in the last of these three groups, the largest number are cotton mills.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 9, 1895. 1531

7. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last ten years :—

YEAR.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase or decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885-86	865	28,543,437	21,002,568	+ 366,724 = 2%
1886-87	888	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2,,
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,326,192	+ 945,750 = 4,,
1888-89	895	31,339,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3,,
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	+ 686,694 = 3,,
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3,,
1891-92	950	36,023,238	26,585,481	+ 2,127,036 = 9,,
1892-93	956	35,372,842	26,793,186	+ 207,70=0.578,,
1893-94	1,065	36,251,188	27,510,059	+ 716,873 = 2.68,,
1894-95	1,204	38,158,518	27,668,569	+ 158,510 = 0.58,,

8. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 33 such companies at the close of 1893-94, and that, with the addition of 11 companies registered in 1894-95, there were 44 such companies at the close of the year.

9. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were—

PROVINCE.	Fees.	Expenditure.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	20,597 4 0	637 10 1
Bombay	10,781 8 0	1,045 10 1
Madras	4,502 12 0	1,412 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,398 0 0	.....
Panjab	805 14 6	.....
Central Provinces	.....	.....
Burma	398 0 0	.....
Assam	25 0 0	.....
Mysore State	1,011 8 0	.....
Bangalore	295 0 0	.....
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	15 0 0	.....
Ajmere-Merwara	115 4 0*	.....
TOTAL	40,945 2 6	3,095 4 2

* Penalty.

† Government of Madras.
 " " Bombay.
 " " Bengal.
 " " the North-Western Provinces
 and Oudh.
 " " the Panjab.
 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 " " Burma.
 " " Assam.
 " " Ajmere.
 " " Coorg.
 Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,† and to the Resident in Mysore.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.
Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1894-95.

Province.	Capital.	Banking or Loan.	Trading.	Mills and Presses.	Tea and other Planting Companies.	Mining and Quarrying.	Irr.	Sugar.	Breweries.	Others.	Total.	
											No.	Rs.
Madras Presidency	Nominal.	135	1,864,000	23	735,500	48	104,500	9	51,500	3	56	4,234,200
	Paid-up.	995,748	995,748	50	61,2,014	1	91,056	117,505	3,725	...	...	1,932,516
Bombay Presidency	Nominal.	13	359,510	53	10,888,128	181	11,000	58,100	185,750	...	264	14,244,023
	Paid-up.	359,510	359,510	1,471,211	8,470,003	3	6,279	8,498	90,835	10	725,356	10,013,385
Bengal	Nominal.	3,897,120	63	2,445,640	47	3,734,725	195	4,537,455	5	160,000	...	10,414,288
	Paid-up.	3,897,120	3,897,120	1,837,401	3,691,748	1	3,633,133	1,881,860	75,710	1	508	18,537,448
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Nominal.	15	250,000	20	88,100	10	533,500	50,700	6,000	50,000	3	12,610
	Paid-up.	250,000	250,000	115,387	503,383	3	55,974	3,000	...	50,000	3	8,100
Punjab	Nominal.	4	180,000	4	46,500	7	348,100	23,750	10,000	10,000	1	64,5,50
	Paid-up.	119,836	119,836	30,042	164,703	1	21,750	17,600	6,329	119,510	1	478,100
Central Provinces	Nominal.	1	30,000	3	11,000	8	356,000	...	...	...	...	277,000
	Paid-up.	9,000	9,000	695	353,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,607
Burma	Nominal.	2	22,000	11	204,650	1	77,250	1	2,000	1	1	244,850
	Paid-up.	9,316	9,316	140,258	11,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	171,074
Assam	Nominal.	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
	Paid-up.	...	...	...	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	914
Nlyore State	Nominal.	83	37,4470	3	10,000	1	45,600	3,000	...	...	1	43,039
	Paid-up.	305,935	305,935	8,492	40,000	1	2,147	...	...	...	1	358,274
Bangalore	Nominal.	15	371,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371,000
	Paid-up.	111,353	111,353	...	10,000	1	3,000	...	...	...	1	114,858
Hyderabad, Andhra Districts,	Nominal.	...	...	...	3,007	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,007
	Paid-up.	...	...	...	3,691	1	...	...	...	...	1	3,004
Amero-Mysore	Nominal.	...	...	...	13,000	5	100,100	...	...	...	...	113,100
	Paid-up.	451	7,054,663	100	2,750	1	72,656	...	...	...	1	75,100
Total	Nominal.	451	5,291,107	390	15,072,700	172	15,072,700	58	4,754,308	13	1,023,100	34
	Paid-up.	451	4,072,700	100	3,740,310	1	1,861,633	174,804	165,735	5	803,143	160,510

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 9, 1895. 1533.

TABLE II.
Companies divided into shares.

Province.	WORKING AT CLOSE BY 1894-95.				REVENUE EARNED 1894-95.				CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1894-95.				CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1894-95.				CREATED TO WORK BUSINESS 1894-95.				WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1894-95.			
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	
Madras Presidency	195	Rs. 4,092,864	Rs. 1,945,084	24	Rs. 257,803	Rs. 19,534	Rs. 276,026	65	Rs. 114,633	8	Rs. 6,098	13	Rs. 363,437	265	Rs. 4,154,426	206	Rs. 1,924,016	264	Rs. 1,244,978	1093,857				
Bombay Presidency	249	Rs. 13,653,065	Rs. 10,780,265	24	Rs. 654,165	Rs. 105,073	Rs. 479,500	47	Rs. 265,980	4	Rs. 22,500	9	Rs. 348,349	151,412	Rs. 1,444,978	1093,857								
Bengal	403	Rs. 15,408,443	Rs. 12,520,663	125	Rs. 1,514,360	Rs. 114,241	Rs. 271,015	8	Rs. 204,638	...	Rs. 100	19	Rs. 690,000	508	Rs. 15,414,426	18,371,446								
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53	Rs. 1,171,400	Rs. 916,943	10	Rs. 126,000	Rs. 9,800	Rs. 5,000	1	Rs. 34,003	...	Rs. 100	4	Rs. 38,500	27,534	Rs. 1,205,000	931,803								
Punjab	31	Rs. 615,350	Rs. 452,085	3	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 15,000	5	Rs. 23,180†	...	Rs. 100	3	Rs. 45,000	16,692	Rs. 64,530	47,5100								
Central Provinces	12	Rs. 377,000	Rs. 261,222	...	...	...	...	5	Rs. 3,985	...	Rs. 100	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 277,000	264,007
Burma	16	Rs. 237,850	Rs. 169,405	2	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 1,111	Rs. 5,750	4	Rs. 4,607	...	Rs. 100	2	Rs. 3,000	1,025	Rs. 16	Rs. 244,820	171,074							
Assam	3	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 782	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 130	...	Rs. 100	...	...	...	3	Rs. 7,000	913
Mysore State	88	Rs. 4,513,050	Rs. 273,740	8	Rs. 35,000	Rs. 3,800	Rs. 13,000	12,130†	Rs. 10,105†	...	Rs. 100	6	Rs. 60,000	47,039	Rs. 90	Rs. 434,039	354,573							
Bangalore	15	Rs. 150,000	Rs. 110,432	...	Rs. 5,000	...	Rs. 13,000	2	Rs. 100	...	Rs. 100	1	Rs. 2,000	254	Rs. 15	Rs. 161,003	111,519							
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	Rs. 2,097	Rs. 2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Rs. 1,027	2,021
Almora-Merwara	7	Rs. 115,000	Rs. 75,859	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1	Rs. 137	1	Rs. 500	...	...	7	Rs. 13,170	75,200
Total	1,065	Rs. 5,141,185	Rs. 27,510,659	195	Rs. 2,035,086	Rs. 432,454	Rs. 442	650,331	Rs. 79,313	13	Rs. 21,500	57	Rs. 1,354,777	1,009,153	Rs. 1,204	Rs. 28,158,418	27,058,059							

* Not reported.

† Figures incomplete.

TABLE III.

Companies Limited by Guarantee, i.e., possessing no capital paid-up.

PROVINCE.	Number working at close of 1893-94.	Number registered during 1894-95.	Number ceased to work during 1894-95.	Number working at close of 1894-95.
Madras Presidency	9	...	...	9
Bombay Presidency	7	6	...	13
Bengal	4	2	Nil.	6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	1	...	5
Panjab	6	1	...	.
Central Provinces	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Burma	1	...	...	1
Assam	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Mysore State	1	1	Nil.	2
Bangalore	1	...	Nil.	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ajmere-Merwara	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL	33	11	Nil.	44

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SANITARY
DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

The following paper is published for general information :—

No. ^{11 Sanitary}
⁵³³⁻⁴⁴
^{313-325.}

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Simla, the 26th October 1895.

READ—

Resolution recorded in the Home Department, No ¹⁰
⁵³³⁻⁴⁴, dated the 29th September
1857.

Resolution recorded in the Home Department, No. ⁴
³⁴⁰⁻⁵¹, dated the 7th June 1888.

Resolution recorded in the Home Department, No. ^{3 Sanitary}
¹⁰⁶⁻¹¹⁷, dated the 18th June
1894.

Read also—

Resolution passed in the Public Health Section of the Indian Medical Congress re-
garding the present organization of the Sanitary Service in India.

R E S O L U T I O N.

AT the Indian Medical Congress held in Calcutta in December 1894, a discussion, which was initiated upon a paper read by Dr W. J. Simpson, took place upon the need for a Sanitary Service for India. This discussion will be found recorded in the Transactions of the Congress to which the Governor General in Council desires to invite the attention of Local Governments and Administrations.

2. The Governor General in Council has, in connection with this discussion, had under consideration the question of the constitution of, and work performed by, the Sanitary Department. In the first place His Excellency in Council would remark that the sanitation of the army and of the military cantonments has already been completely separated from that of the general civil population, as was suggested at the Congress. The Cantonment Committee is the local authority responsible for the sanitation of a cantonment, in accordance with the regulations issued under the Cantonments Act. Neither do the local civil authorities control the administration of sanitary matters within cantonments, nor has the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India any executive power of interference in such matters within cantonments. He acts as the adviser of the Government of India on sanitary points connected with the construction of barracks and hospitals for European and Native troops, and on measures for improving the sanitary condition of cantonments and all matters connected with the health of the army in India. He also exercises a general supervision over the compilation of the mortuary and health statistics of the army. Whatever action is taken on his advice is the action of the Government of India and not that of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Governor General in Council sees no reason for reconsidering the existing arrangements in this respect. All that His Excellency in Council would say here in regard to the sanitation of cantonments is that, should the local military authorities at any time seek from Local Governments and Administrations the assistance or advice of the Sanitary Commissioner or the local civil district and medical officers, it should be freely given to them.

3. Turning to the question of the work of the Sanitary Department among the general civil population, it appears to the Governor General in Council to be a defect in the existing organization of the Department that it is too much separated from the Civil Medical Department which is responsible for the distribution of medical relief. The Sanitary and Vaccination Department is engaged on preventive, and the Medical Department on curative measures, but these two Departments, though working with the same aim in view, *viz.*, the improvement of the health and conditions of life of the civil population, have not in the past been associated together in such a manner as most efficiently to further this aim. The Sanitary Department consists in the large provinces of a Sanitary Commissioner, aided by one or more Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who are officers of the Indian Medical Service, with a subordinate staff of inspectors, sub-inspectors and other supervising agents of the registration of vital statistics and vaccination, who have received no special education in sanitary matters. In the smaller provinces the duties of Sanitary Commissioner are combined with those of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and there are no Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. The executive branch of the Department does not furnish the proper machinery for carrying on local sanitary work, and there is not an efficient agency either to advise or impel municipal or local boards in the matter of every-day sanitation as distinguished from larger schemes for the supply of pure water or the improvement of drainage. As a result of these defects in organization the duties of the superior officers of the Sanitary Department have, beyond inspections which lead to the discovery of local sanitary defects but not always, the Government of India fear, to their removal, been mainly limited to the collection of vital statistics and the control of vaccination. The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the good results which have been attained in the encouragement of vaccination, but the improvement secured in the registration of vital statistics (though, as the Government of India stated in the Home Department Resolution No. ^{2 Sanitary} 100—117, dated 18th June 1894, there was a gradual, but slight improvement in the registration of both births and deaths between the census of 1881 and that of 1891) and in sanitation has not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, been hitherto at all commensurate with the expenditure on the Department.

4. It appears to the Governor General in Council that, if any tangible improvement is to be effected in sanitary work, particularly in rural areas, the quality of the supervising agency must be improved, and that it is essential, in order to make this agency efficient, to require that it should be specially trained in hygiene, though it will not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be necessary to require that a very high standard of qualification in sanitary knowledge should be attained by the subordinate members of the Department. The Government of India understand that in some provinces at all events an attempt is made to give lectures on the principles of sanitation, but so far as the information before them goes, it would appear that present arrangements are incomplete and unsatisfactory. The Governor General in Council will be glad to learn from the different Local Governments and Administrations what is the present state of instruction in this subject, and how they would propose to improve and extend it. His Excellency in Council favours the idea of instituting a system of granting special diplomas in public health, and is anxious that Local Governments and Administrations should consider the course of teaching which should be prescribed, and the examinations which should be instituted for superior and inferior qualifications and for the grant of diplomas. The Government of India have at present under consideration the question of establishing an Imperial Laboratory, and if this proposal is carried into effect, it will probably be found possible to arrange for a certain number of the students in hygiene to attend a course of bacteriology at this Laboratory.

5. The Government of India would propose to substitute for the existing inefficient machinery of the Sanitary Department an agency specially trained in the manner indicated above. But the change can only be brought into effect gradually with due regard to financial considerations and to the claims of existing incumbents. Subject to these considerations it appears to the Governor General in Council that the duty of inspecting and checking the work of the vaccinators and of looking after village sanitation should be gradually

transferred to men who have gone through a course of hygiene and hold sanitary qualifications. It will have to be considered whether candidates for these appointments should be required to go through a full medical course, or to obtain a medical qualification. Among the advantages to be gained from taking officers for the Sanitary Department from members of the general body of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, who have been through a special course of hygiene, would be that the field of selection would be wider and that men with medical qualifications, employed in the Sanitary Department and provided with appropriate medicines and instruments for treating minor ailments, would be able not only to afford proper medical relief to many who do not now obtain it, but also by this means to render their advice in sanitary matters more acceptable than it might otherwise be. They would also be extremely useful in outbreaks of epidemic disease. If Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants are appointed, it will be necessary to give them some addition to their grade pay, which might perhaps be fixed at 15 per cent., as otherwise the better qualified men will not desire employment in the Department where they will lose the opportunity of private practice. Local Governments and Administrations are invited to consider what addition to their grade pay would be required.

6. The Government of India are in favour of the suggestion that each municipality or group of municipalities or local bodies should be required after a certain date to appoint a Health Officer to superintend vaccination, sanitation and the collection of vital statistics. The more highly qualified of those who obtain sanitary qualifications would naturally be appointed to such posts, and the Government of India would hope that in the course of next few years a sufficient supply of trained men will become available to justify the local bodies being required to appoint Health Officers before the beginning of the year 1900. Another method in which sanitation in municipalities might be improved would be by requiring that candidates for certain municipal offices should be required to possess the lower qualification in hygiene, and this suggestion is communicated to Local Governments and Administrations for their consideration. In large municipalities in which special Sanitary Committees have not hitherto been appointed for the control of sanitary matters, it is desirable, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, to arrange for the appointment of such Committees, with a medical man (the Civil Surgeon if possible) as President to supervise the expenditure on sanitation. Under present circumstances though funds are in most cases readily provided by municipal bodies for sanitary work, they are not, the Governor General in Council fears, always expended to the best advantage. When a Health Officer is appointed to a municipality he would work under the control of this Committee.

7. The head of the district organization in vaccination and sanitary as well as in medical matters should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be the Civil Surgeon. The Governor General in Council is aware that in nearly all provinces Civil Surgeons have now been entrusted with the work of supervising vaccination operations. They are also the sanitary officers of their districts, though, the Government of India believe, their duties in regard to rural sanitation have not in all cases been properly defined. In Provinces where this matter has not as yet been clearly provided for, steps should, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be at once taken to declare the authority and enforce the responsibility of the Civil Surgeon in such matters. The duties of sanitary officer of a district cannot be efficiently performed unless frequent opportunity is taken of visiting the interior of the district, and at the larger stations where the Civil Surgeon's duties at head-quarters are multifarious, it will be necessary to furnish him with an Assistant Surgeon of superior qualifications as his Personal Assistant either to relieve him from time to time of his head-quarter duties, or to visit the interior on his behalf and under his instructions. Where it is necessary to appoint an Assistant Surgeon for this purpose, he might also be employed as Health Officer of the head-quarters municipality, and, as he will in this position be debarred from private practice, he should receive some addition (say 25 per cent.) to his grade pay.

8. In the Home Department Resolution No. ¹⁰₅₃₂₋₄₄, dated 29th September 1887, the Governor General in Council expressed his opinion that the Sanitary

Commissioners had not invariably shown themselves as active in the performance of their duties as the Government had a right to expect of them. His Excellency in Council observed that Sanitary Commissioners were in some cases permitted to spend time in the hills which should be employed on inspection duty in the plains, and requested Local Governments and Administrations to impress upon Sanitary Officers the imperative necessity of exercising vigour and activity in the discharge of their functions particularly in the work of inspection. The Governor General in Council left Local Governments to consider whether the work of Sanitary Commissioners might not be more efficiently discharged if younger officers were selected for the appointments. It appears to His Excellency in Council that Sanitary Commissioners are still kept too much at the head-quarters of the Local Governments, and that they do not spend sufficient time in moving about on tour through their charges. It ought, in the opinion of the Government of India, to be the rule that the Sanitary Commissioner of a Province should be engaged in moving about within it during the greater part of the year, and, in order to secure that this shall be done, it is desirable that junior officers with special qualifications should in future be posted to these appointments. By the Home Department Resolution No. 4—340-51, dated 7th June 1888, it was decided that the term of the tenure of the office should be fixed at 7 years subject to the condition that an extension not exceeding 3 years might be granted on the recommendation of the Local Government. In view of the appointment of junior officers to the post, it might, it appears to the Government of India, be desirable to reduce the initial pay to Rs 1,000, and the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive the opinions of Local Governments upon this point as well as on the question whether any alteration is required in the rules laid down in the Resolution of 7th June 1888 as to the tenure of the appointment.

9. In the Resolution of 29th September 1887 referred to above, the Governor General in Council decided that it was not possible to amalgamate the offices of Sanitary Commissioner and Principal Civil Medical Officer under the Local Governments as is done in the case of similar appointments under Local Administrations. His Excellency in Council adheres to the decision that the two appointments should not be amalgamated in the larger Provinces where matters connected with town and village sanitation provide full employment for the whole energies of a Sanitary Commissioner, but it appears to him that the dissociation of the Surgeon General in Madras and Bombay and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, from any direct authority in sanitary matters has impeded the progress of sanitary reform. It appears to the Government of India that there is reason to apprehend that so long as Civil Surgeons who are in direct subordination to the Chief Civil Medical Officer in a Province are not ultimately responsible to him for the performance of their duties in connection with vaccination and sanitation, those duties may not receive proper attention, especially as many of the Civil Surgeons will be senior in service to the junior officers whom it is proposed to appoint in future to the post of Sanitary Commissioner. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the provinces in which there is a separate office of Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner should be subordinated to the Head of the Medical Department. The amalgamation of the office establishments would probably lead to greater efficiency as well as economy, while the work of local inspection might be so distributed between the two superior officers as to bring a larger area annually under inspection.

10. The arrangements for the future administration of the Sanitary Department which approve themselves to the Government of India thus contemplate frequent inspection by Civil Surgeons and the Sanitary Commissioner, and control on the part of the Head of the Medical Department. It appears to the Governor General in Council that under these revised arrangements the necessity will no longer exist for retaining Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. They will certainly not be required for the supervision of vaccination operations, but it might possibly be desirable to retain in the larger Provinces one Deputy Sanitary Commissioner whose main function would be to inquire into special outbreaks of disease and their causes, or continued unhealthiness of any particular tract.

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of country. Any saving which could be effected in the cost of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner would be available for the most important point in the reorganization of the Department, *viz.*, the improvement of the District Sanitary Staff, and the duties now made over to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of securing a proper supply of pure and efficient lymph for vaccination operations can be otherwise provided for. The matter is one which should be carefully considered by Local Governments.

11. The foregoing sketch of the general lines on which the reorganization of the Sanitary Department might, in the opinion of the Government of India, be effected is placed before Local Governments and Administrations for their consideration, and the Governor General in Council will be glad to receive in due course their opinions in regard to it. As has already been pointed out, the most important feature of the scheme, *viz.*, the substitution of a qualified agency to supervise vaccination and sanitary operations in place of the existing establishment of unqualified inspectors and other supervising agents, can only be gradually effected as properly qualified candidates for employment become available, and as vacancies occur to which they can be appointed. The Government of India will be glad if Local Governments and Administrations will now endeavour to formulate proposals for the eventual reorganization of the Sanitary Department as such agency becomes available. So far as the Government of India are able to judge, it should be possible to effect the changes required in the organization of the Department without increasing the cost of it, but if this is not possible, the question of how far local funds could be called upon to contribute towards any increase of expenditure involved in reorganizing it, should be carefully considered by Local Governments and Administrations.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department
Surgeon-General with the Government of India for information.

[True extract.]

L. M. THORNTON

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN INDIA FOR THE TRAINING OF YOUNG MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THAT SCIENCE AND ALSO AS CHEMICAL EXAMINERS AT A CENTRAL LABORATORY AT CALCUTTA UNDER THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER OF BENGAL.

The following paper is published for general information :—

No. ^{15 Sanitary.}
330.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Simla, the 31st October 1895.

READ—

Circular to Local Governments, Nos. 331-334, dated the 24th May 1894, regarding the formation of a Chemical Department for the whole of India.

Read also—

The following replies from Local Governments to the above circular :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 512 (Public), dated the 13th July 1894, and enclosures.

From the Government of Madras, Erratum dated the 7th August 1894.

From the Government of Bombay (General Department), No. 3796, dated the 11th October 1894, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 327-T.M., dated the 5th September 1894, and enclosures.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3479, dated 11th September 1894 and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 571-S., dated the 8th August 1894, and enclosures.

R E S O L U T I O N .

In the circular letter to Local Governments of the 24th May 1894, quoted in the preamble, the Government of India circulated for their consideration a proposal that a small specially trained Department of Officers of the Indian Medical Service might be organized in order to provide suitable incumbents for the five appointments of Chemical Examiner under the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively. The scheme then formulated provided for an increase in the salaries of the several Chemical Examiners, and for the increase in the cadre of the Indian Medical Service by three. It was intended in this manner to provide probationers or supernumerary officers to fill sudden vacancies and an officer to eventually succeed Mr. Hankin as Chemical Examiner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2. The Local Governments are in favour of increasing the pay of the Chemical Examiners. Their replies to the suggestions contained in the circular of 24th May 1894 disclose considerable difference of opinion as to the source from which Chemical Examiners should be recruited, the employment and training of the supernumerary officers, and the reductions in the appointment of Laboratory Assistants, now held by Assistant Surgeons, proposed in order to provide for the salaries of the supernumerary officers. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have advanced reasons for obtaining, in cases of necessity, specialists direct from England for these appointments. Again, the proposal for the employment of supernumerary officers has not received the unqualified support of Local Governments. The Government of Madras observe that the continuance of the appointment of Assistant Chemical Examiner in that Province is an absolute necessity if the multifarious

duties attached to the office of Chemical Examiner are to be efficiently and expeditiously discharged, and they do not think that a young officer, who is himself only learning the work would be able efficiently to conduct the duties of Assistant Chemical Examiner. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has stated that he would be unable to provide temporarily for such an officer as the obligation to give him employment in charge of a district might operate to prevent deserving Assistant Surgeons from being appointed to the charge of districts. The Bombay Government moreover consider that to appoint one of the proposed supernumeraries, when unemployed, to a civil station would have the effect of recruiting the Chemical Examiner's Department at the expense of the General Civil Medical Administration.

3. The first alternative to the recruitment for the Chemical Examiner's Department by adding to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service which suggested itself was the removal of the appointments of Chemical Examiner altogether from that cadre, and the engagement in England of specialists for fixed periods and on a fixed salary. The objections which occur to the Government of India to an adoption of such a method of recruitment are that it is doubtful whether officers thus recruited would be suitable as lecturers in the Medical Colleges, and that, until it is shown by further experience that members of the Indian Medical Service fail, owing to the absence of special training, to discharge the duties of Chemical Examiners in a satisfactory manner, it is undesirable to depart from the system in force in Europe, under which such appointments are uniformly entrusted to medical men. For the present therefore the Governor General in Council is disposed to defer making any more radical change in the conditions of appointment to and training for the Chemical Analysers' Department than is involved in the proposals which are set forth below.

4. While the question of revising the Chemical Analysers' Department has been under the consideration of the Government of India, that of devising means for furthering bacteriological researches has also been brought prominently before them. The scientific experiments of Dr. D. D. Cunningham in that branch of science and the practical application of similar investigations by Mr. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, together with the views generally entertained by the medical profession in India, as expressed in the Resolution passed at the Medical Congress in Calcutta in December 1894, led the Governor General in Council to consider whether the work of Chemical Examiners might not be combined with bacteriological research. His Excellency in Council is, however, advised that the work and observations in a bacteriological laboratory must, if they are to be considered satisfactory, be more or less continuous, and that the character of the materials associated with medico-legal analysis would be prejudicial to exact bacteriological observations.

5. The Government of India need not here enlarge upon the importance of encouraging bacteriological research in a country like India where so many problems in connection with disease await solution, and they are anxious to afford greater facilities, than at present exist, for the prosecution of such studies. With a view to giving practical effect to a scheme for the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory, in a manner which will not add to the expense to Local Governments of maintaining the staff necessary for the proper conduct of medico-legal work, the Government of India have had under consideration a scheme of which an outline is given below. It is hoped that this scheme will, by providing for the attachment of young Medical Officers for training, both to the Chemical Analyst's Office, and to the Bacteriological Laboratory, also meet to some extent the difficulties brought to notice of filling the offices of Chemical Analyser with properly qualified men.

6. The objects aimed at in the scheme set out below are (1) to secure a trained reserve for Chemical Examiners and (2) to establish an Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. To secure these objects it is essential that the Government of India should be assured of the co-operation of Local Governments. It has been established by the testimony both of Dr. Cunningham, at Calcutta, and of Mr. Hankin, at Agra, that bacteriological investigations can be carried on in the plains of India in the hot weather, and the latter is of opinion that the dry climate of Agra is better adapted for the work

than that of Lower Bengal. The results already achieved by Mr. Hankin and the energy and enthusiasm with which he has pursued his investigations, combined with the searching and practical character of his enquiries, eminently fit him, in the opinion of the Government of India, for the charge of such a laboratory and for the work of training the officers who may be attached to it. Taking these two factors as a starting-point the Government of India propose, as the first step towards the attainment of their object, to relieve Mr. Hankin of his duties in connection with the office of Chemical Examiner in order that he may be able to devote his whole time to the work of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Agra.

7. The Government of India desire it to be understood that they do not contemplate the establishment at Agra of a Laboratory of purely local interest, but of one at which investigations relating to the whole of India may be undertaken. The Governor General in Council anticipates that an institution of this kind will be of special value to the Military authorities in helping them towards the discovery of the causes of enteric fever, cholera and other specific diseases and the means of preventing them, and in assisting them in the solution of the difficulties connected with the Sanitary surroundings of the troops which are constantly arising. The Sanitary Departments of Local Governments should derive material aid from the inquiries of a competent bacteriologist in all questions affecting the health of the civil population and in pursuing investigations as to the causes of the prevalence of particular diseases, while municipalities will be enabled to receive an authoritative opinion on the purity of their food and water supplies. In meeting all these wants the institution should, in the opinion of the Government of India, contribute materially to the general welfare of the people.

8. The Governor General in Council has had under his consideration the question how the above proposal can be carried out without incurring additional expenditure, and after carefully considering this matter His Excellency in Council is of opinion that this can best be done in the following manner. It will be necessary to relieve Mr. Hankin of his duties as Chemical Examiner to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and it appears to the Governor General in Council that the best arrangement will be to make these over to the Chemical Examiner at Calcutta, and to give that officer an addition to his staff to enable him to cope with the extra work that will thus be thrown on him. As at present advised the Government of India do not anticipate that there will be any administrative objection to this arrangement, which has for its aim the establishment of a Chemical Laboratory at Calcutta, where the whole Chemical Analyst's work of Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces can be performed, and where, on account of the larger number of commercial analyses, there are greater facilities than at any other centre in Northern India for training young Commissioned Medical Officers as a reserve for the Chemical Analysers' Department. The existing facilities of railway communication between Calcutta and the Provinces the work of which would go to that centre are apparently sufficient to make it practicable to carry out this transfer. A further change which appears to the Government of India feasible, and which is necessary in order to effect the economies requisite for meeting the increase in expenditure involved in carrying out the whole scheme, is the reduction of an appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. As at present advised, the Government of India think this can be effected, without any material diminution in the efficiency of the Sanitary Department, in the Punjab. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province should therefore be asked to consider whether, in view of the general advantages which, by the scheme as now set forth, may be expected to be derived from the establishment of an Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, he will consent to the proposed reduction. The reduction of the appointment has been rendered feasible by the orders which the Government of India understand have been passed from time to time in the Punjab making Civil Surgeons responsible for the vaccination work of their districts; and the Government of India are considering the question of revising the constitution of the various Sanitary Departments, regarding which orders will issue separately. The abo-

lition of the appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will render it possible to provide for one Commissioned Medical Officer being attached to the Chemical Laboratory at Calcutta. The Government of India further propose to effect eventually an additional saving of R3,600 per annum by discontinuing, when the present sanction expires in December 1896, the allowance of R300 per month at present granted to Dr. D. D. Cunningham, for conducting bacteriological and other investigations at Calcutta as Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. This work will then, under the proposed scheme, be centralized at the Agra Laboratory under Mr. Hankin.

9. It is intended eventually to attach young Medical Officers for a six months' course of training to the Chemical Analyst's Office or the Bacteriological Laboratory, and in this way to secure a knowledge of these subjects on the part of a considerable proportion of our Medical Staff.

10. The present financial effect of these proposals is thus summarized:—

	R	R
Yearly cost of establishing a Bacteriological Laboratory at Agra, including an increase to Mr. Hankin's pay from R1,000 rising to R1,250 per month by annual increments of R50, with effect from the end of the five years' engagement under which he is at present serving		26,392
Present yearly cost of the office of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is		20,550
Cost* of additional establishment at Calcutta owing to the transfer of the work of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there:—		
Commissioned Medical Officer in training for the work of Chemical Analyser, R450 to R600	6,000	
Exchange compensation allowance	1,269	
House allowance	900	
Grade pay of 1 Assistant Surgeon (R100 to R200)	1,800	
Allowance to ditto (R50 to R150)	1,200	
Menial servants	192	
Stores and miscellaneous	1,000	12,961
		—
Saving		7,589
Saving owing to the abolition of an appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab. Pay R600 to R1,000	10,400	
Exchange compensation allowance	2,000	
Saving owing to the discontinuance, in December 1895, of the allowance of R300 per month to Dr. Cunningham	3,600	16,000
		—
Total Savings		23,589

* This will appear on the accounts as Bengal Provincial expenditure; but an assignment to the Bengal Provincial revenues will be made to cover it; and it is here treated as a reduction of the North-Western Provinces Provincial saving.

Thus the ultimate financial effect of the measures now proposed will be an increase in Imperial expenditure of (R26,392—R3,600=) or 22,792 and a decrease in Provincial expenditure of—

(a) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of 7,589 }
(b) in the Punjab of 12,400 } or 19,989 in all

resulting, on the general account, in an ultimate increase of R2,803 a year.

In consideration of the fact that the Government of India will assume the responsibility of paying for the Chemical work of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, His Excellency in Council trusts that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will have no objection to their appropriating the amount at present expended on the Chemical Examiner's Office in those Provinces towards providing for the discharge in Calcutta of the work now done by that Office and towards establishing the Bacteriological Laboratory.

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11. The Governor General in Council thinks it important to give effect to the arrangements above mentioned as soon as is feasible, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the Local Governments concerned will give their careful consideration to the proposals and submit their views thereon at an early date.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information.

[True Extract.]

L. M. THORNTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Rainfall heavy in the northern half of the presidency and good elsewhere. The fall up to date is in excess of or up to the average everywhere, except at Madras. Agricultural operations are in active progress. The standing crops are generally flourishing, though excessive rain has caused some damage in parts. The harvest is progressing with moderate outturn. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices have fallen generally, except in the Carnatic and on the West Coast where prices are stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Rainfall generally good and beneficial to the late crops in the Karnatak, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, moderate in the Konkan, slight in Nasik and Thar and Parkar; no rain elsewhere. The total rainfall is insufficient in Broach and two talukas of Poona. The standing crops are slightly damaged by untimely rain in parts of Kolaba, and rice by grass-hoppers in parts of Belgaum. Harvesting and sowing operations are general, but have been retarded by late rains in parts of Satara and Ratnagiri. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are generally steady.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th November.*—The rain, which fell generally over Lower Bengal, Orissa, and part of Chota Nagpur towards the end of October, is reported to have done much good to the winter rice crop and facilitated the sowing of the spring crops. In Bihar the absence of rain in October has been harmful to the winter rice and has also affected the prospects of the spring crops. In parts of North and East Bengal too the rice crop is said to have suffered owing to the early cessation of the rains. Cattle are generally in good condition. The price of common rice continues steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th November.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of the autumn crops and spring sowings are going on, but rain is needed for sowings in places. Prospects are favourable. The paddy and sugarcane crops in Benares and the spring crops in Fyzabad are reported to have been injured by insects. The markets are well supplied. Prices are fluctuating, with a tendency to rise in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th November.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. Sugarcane pressing has commenced in Sialkot. Ploughings for and sowings of the spring crops are in progress, but the latter is being delayed for want of rain in Umballa. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported average to poor, being good in Amritsar only. The crops are dying and withering for want of rain in Shahpur and Hissar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore, and insufficient in Sialkot, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices continue low in Multan, but are rising in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, and are high elsewhere. Wheat is selling at 14 seers per rupee in Delhi and 14 to 15 seers in Shahpur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Weather generally clear and warm during the day, but the nights and mornings are cool. No

rain except a few showers in the Nagpur country, which proved most opportune. Harvesting of the autumn crop is in progress. The crops have suffered in Damoh from deficient rain, and in Raipur the outturn of the rice crop is estimated to be barely eight annas. The winter sowings continue, but seedlings are withering for want of rain in the northern districts. In Raipur, a large area of wheat land is lying unsown for want of moisture. Prices are rising in the Hoshangabad and the Chattisgarh Districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—In Lower Burma reaping of the early paddy continues. The crop prospects are good. In Upper Burma reaping of the early paddy and paddy on hill sides has been completed in some districts, and is progressing in others. Sesamum and millets are being reaped in Myingyan, and cotton-picking is progressing in Meiktila. Very little rain has fallen during the week; it is urgently needed in Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku, Minbu Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan where the standing crops have been greatly damaged owing to drought. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Thongwa, but has fallen considerably in Minbu and slightly in Prome, Sagaing, Thayetmyo, and Magwe; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th November.*—Weather seasonable. More rain is wanted for the late rice in Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong. The prospects of the crops elsewhere are good. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th November.*—**MYSORE:** Good rain throughout the State except in parts of the Kadur district. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in the Kadur, Kolar, and Chitaldrug districts, but have risen in the Bangalore and Hassan districts.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been completed. Picking of cardamoms continues. Coffee is ripening. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th November.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool with moderate rainfall during the week. The crops are in good condition. Picking of cotton continues. Sowings are nearing completion and weeding operations are in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in the Khamgaon and Jalgaon talukas. Prices are fluctuating in Wun, but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall heavy. The standing crops are in good condition though slightly injured by recent heavy rains. The winter sowings are nearly completed. Fodder and pasture are available for cattle. Prices are fluctuating.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th November.*—No rain during the week. Rain is required in Bundelkhand and in parts of Bhopawar, and it is badly wanted in Goona. Agricultural operations are in progress in all parts. The crops have been damaged in parts from want of rain, but are in fairly good condition elsewhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage is good and sufficient, except in some districts of Gwalior. Prices are rising in Bundelkhand, Neemuch, and parts of Gwalior, above normal in Goona, but normal elsewhere. Opium sowing has commenced in parts of Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Agricultural operations are satisfactory. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is withering in two tehsils of Kotah. The crops have withered in Kerowli and Ulwar for want of rain and have been much damaged in Kerowli and Bikanir; prospects elsewhere are reported fair, except in Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Bikanir, Tonk, and Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, but fodder is scarce in parts of

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Meywar, Shahpura, Ulwar, and Jaisalmer, and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in five States, fluctuating in one, and falling in two, but are steady elsewhere. Distress is apprehended in the central districts of Bikanir.

Kashmir—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 5th November.*—Weather fine. The *shali* crop is being threshed. Sowings for the spring crops are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 6th November.*—No rain. The autumn harvesting has been completed. Rain is urgently wanted for the spring sowings. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Report not received.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY
TO 27TH OCTOBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH OCTOBER 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st July to 27th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.				
		TOTAL.	Miles.	Per mile open per week.	TOTAL.	Miles.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	556	1,687	10,19,662	604	1,722	10,05,519	584	1,48,98,259	1,49,61,680	63,427	...
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	88,658	103	802	7,1,502	83	12,97,633	12,51,199	...	46,45
India Midland (a)	132	752	1,30,823	174	825	80,533	97	16,13,049	12,05,295	...	3,47,75
Berwada extension	198	21	3,857	184	21	3,425	182	62,5,7	50,082	...	12,47
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,779	3,95,420	222	1,789	3,76,020	210	6,24,52	5,55,38	...	3,62,15
Paliapur-Deesa	37	17	650	38	17	700	41	9,405	11,573	2,168	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,54,185	148	1,042	1,29,372	124	26,95,490	28,44,98	1,19,517	...
Mayavarang-Mutupet	82	54	4,452	84	54	3,754	69	66,06	76,307	9,340	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,105	95,391	82	1,105	1,21,345	104	17,01,283	18,15,234	1,13,951	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	750	93,925	144	756	1,02,420	135	14,15,710	13,18,125	...	97,77
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	26,311	132	20	9,975	30	2,85,821	1,67,230	...	1,15,83
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	10,454	82	...	1,15,839	1,15,839	...
TOTAL	232	8,335	20,13,414	242	8,581	19,15,420	223	3,01,70,606	2,94,02,937	...	7,67,75
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	6,53,690	260	2,548	6,12,947	241	92,96,499	99,87,017	6,90,518	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,91,152	240	797	1,50,86	196	28,38,802	25,44,250	...	2,94,5
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 0" gauges)	382	813	3,68,543	453	813	4,08,410	502	48,14,757	49,30,005	1,15,248	...
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	16,081	129	125	22,0,0	177	2,58,55	2,94,262	35,707	...
East Coast (state)	90	321	41,594	130	427	47,925	112	4,59,033	5,10,278	51,245	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	131	730	92,528	127	821	1,44,905	176	15,90,151	17,88,078	1,97,927	...
Special gauges—											
Jorât (state provincial)	61	25	1,219	49	25	2,340	94	27,968	33,654	5,686	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	268	33	8	512	64	7,080	6,988	...	9
TOTAL	235	5,330	13,64,985	250	5,564	13,93,195	251	1,92,92,905	2,00,94,538	8,01,033	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	4,70,574	316	1,490	5,26,250	353	71,09,617	64,69,202	...	6,40,4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	401	2,27,120	493	401	2,39,000	518	34,00,378	36,30,281	2,29,903	...
Madras	236	840	1,84,279	219	840	1,76,681	210	33,31,712	34,71,385	1,39,603	...
TOTAL	340	2,791	8,81,979	316	2,791	9,41,931	337	1,38,41,707	1,35,70,868	...	2,70,
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	251	10,456	42,00,378	259	16,936	42,52,546	251	6,33,05,281	6,30,68,343	...	2,35,9
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	30,168	187	161	32,947	204	4,01,542	4,13,698	12,158	...
Tarkessar	222	22	4,988	227	22	5,230	240	81,652	82,900	1,308	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	116	67	14,446	216	66	16,696	253	1,24,012	1,32,021	8,000	...
Bengal Dooars	148	36	5,475	166	36	7,250	201	80,123	1,00,606	20,573	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	9,901	127	78	13,141	169	1,87,158	1,88,754	1,598	...
Spécial gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	10,621	208	51	13,527	265	2,02,350	2,13,445	11,085	...
TOTAL	157	415	76,099	183	414	88,841	215	10,76,847	11,31,574	54,727	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	61,295	184	333	55,534	167	8,99,572	8,08,718	...	93,
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	15	1,155	13	15	870	67	18,987	18,091	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	10,893	150	108	14,966	139	3,59,075	3,12,143	...	46,
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	1,937	194	10	3,516	352	43,912	57,115	13,203	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	28,987	80	362	30,282	84	5,41,980	5,73,135	31,146	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	60	93	5,585	60	93	4,200	45	77,112	72,322	...	46,
Kolhapur	71	29	2,849	98	29	1,984	68	35,073	34,340	...	7,
Spécial gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	3,285	46	72	2,780	39	52,038	48,643	...	3,
Cooch Behar	40	22	951	43	22	930	44	12,990	11,328	...	1,
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,22,937	118	1,042	1,15,132	110	20,40,748	19,35,835	...	1,04,
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	2,020	87	334	25,245	76	3,82,223	3,55,563	...	26,
Jetaisar-Rajkot	61	46	2,988	65	46	2,751	60	44,024	47,182	3,158	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	48	364	16,128	44	364	15,400	42	3,06,150	2,59,550	...	46,
Oodeypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	1,510	25	...	(j) 25,377	25,377	...
Spécial gauge—											
Morvi	56	94	5,918	63	94	5,825	59	81,326	95,203	13,877	...
TOTAL	63	838	54,046	64	899	50,431	56	8,13,729	7,82,905	...	3,17,
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,751	45,13,460	241	30,291	45,06,950	234	6,72,36,605	6,69,18,657	...	3,17,

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.
 (b) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam railway.
 (c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
 (d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipali railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
 (g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khairagar, Amrati railways.
 (h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeravantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
 (i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.
 (j) Total earnings from 1st August to 26th October 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st April to 27th October 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.				
		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—		R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.	R Miles.
East Indian	599	1,687	10,19,662	604	1,722	10,05,519	584	2,86,49,395	2,91,84,661	5,35,266	...
Bengal-Nágpur	152	802	88,058	103	802	71,502	93	3,75,004	32,41,171	63,107	...
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	1,30,123	174	825	80,533	97	32,31,050	25,17,829	...	7,13,827
Bengawa extension	170	21	3,857	184	21	3,825	152	9,571	98,930	2,365	...
Métre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,779	3,95,420	222	1,789	3,76,620	210	1,36,49,567	1,29,64,157	...	6,85,410
Pálampur-Deesa	44	17	650	38	17	700	41	20,221	23,402	3,241	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,54,185	148	1,042	1,29,372	124	48,39,804	51,98,44	3,78,040	...
Máyavarman-Mutupet	75	54	4,532	84	54	3,752	69	(c) 1,15,512	1,46,187	30,675	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,105	95,391	82	1,106	1,21,348	104	30,30,769	38,09,031	1,74,862	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	750	93,925	124	750	1,02,420	135	31,51,980	29,06,181	...	1,85,799
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	26,311	132	200	9,975	50	5,35,645	3,95,798	...	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	10,454	82	...	(f) 1,15,839	1,15,839	...
TOTAL	259	8,335	20,13,414	242	8,381	19,75,420	223	6,10,86,184	6,06,62,696	...	4,23,488
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	6,53,600	260	2,548	6,12,947	241	1,76,27,128	2,06,11,676	29,84,548	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,91,152	240	797	1,56,086	196	57,94,902	54,39,900	...	3,55,002
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,68,543	453	813	4,08,410	502	75,67,227	77,30,085	1,62,858	...
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	16,081	129	125	22,070	177	4,06,799	5,02,437	35,728	...
East Coast (state)	99	321	41,594	130	427	47,925	112	8,73,260	10,71,000	1,97,806	...
Métre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	730	92,528	127	821	1,44,905	176	31,56,328	35,13,656	3,57,328	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,219	49	25	2,340	94	44,601	54,992	10,391	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	268	33	8	512	64	13,618	11,477	...	2,142
TOTAL	243	5,330	13,64,985	256	5,504	13,95,195	251	3,55,43,773	3,89,35,289	33,91,516	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Central Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	4,70,574	316	1,490	5,26,250	353	1,79,33,885	1,58,70,805	...	20,63,030
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	401	2,27,126	493	401	2,39,000	518	57,43,607	99,02,101	11,58,494	...
Madras	243	840	1,84,279	219	840	1,70,081	210	59,27,020	63,73,384	3,90,304	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	8,81,979	316	2,791	9,41,931	337	3,26,54,572	3,21,46,350	...	5,06,222
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,456	42,60,378	259	16,936	42,52,546	251	12,92,84,529	13,17,44,335	24,59,806	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	30,168	187	161	32,947	204	2,78,307	8,19,021	40,714	...
Tarkessur	209	22	4,988	227	22	5,260	240	1,74,020	1,72,257	...	2,369
Métre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	121	67	14,446	216	66	16,696	253	2,59,233	2,64,309	5,076	...
Bengal Dooars	161	36	5,975	160	36	7,250	201	1,17,100	1,50,935	39,835	...
Dibrú-Sadiya	130	78	9,901	127	78	13,141	169	3,17,425	3,31,470	14,051	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	10,621	208	51	13,527	265	3,77,421	4,32,038	54,617	...
TOTAL	164	415	76,099	183	414	88,841	215	20,24,112	21,76,036	1,51,924	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	61,295	184	333	55,554	167	17,76,773	16,37,884	...	1,38,889
The Gaekwar's Petlárā	105	13	1,155	89	13	870	67	41,309	42,588	1,279	...
Rájapura-Bhatinda	271	108	16,893	150	108	14,966	139	6,83,432	6,11,414	...	72,018
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	1,937	194	10	3,316	352	(f) 57,131	94,553	37,422	...
Métre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (k)	89	362	28,987	80	362	30,282	84	9,78,737	10,23,037	44,300	...
The Gaekwar's Méhsána	74	93	5,585	60	93	4,200	45	1,93,154	1,77,155	...	15,099
Kolhapur	81	29	2,649	98	29	1,984	68	74,271	70,110	...	4,101
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	3,285	46	72	2,780	39	1,31,139	1,40,262	9,123	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	931	43	22	930	44	23,791	22,303	...	1,428
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,22,937	118	1,042	1,15,132	110	39,59,737	38,19,366	...	1,40,371
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Métre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagárh-Portbandar	103	334	29,620	87	334	25,245	76	9,64,452	10,72,787	1,08,335	...
Jetalpur-Rájkot	68	46	2,980	65	46	2,751	60	87,201	1,00,501	13,240	...
Jodhpore-Bickáner	58	304	16,128	44	304	15,400	42	6,61,421	5,55,248	...	1,06,173
Godeyore-Chitor (l)	...	...	...	...	61	1,510	25	...	(m) 25,377	25,377	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	5,918	63	94	5,525	59	1,79,067	2,17,893	38,826	...
TOTAL	78	838	54,046	64	899	50,431	56	18,92,201	19,71,806	79,605	...

GRAND TOTAL . . . 261 | 18,751

(a) Includes the Bhupal-Itarsi and Bina-

(1) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(2) Total months from 1st April to 22nd October 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 27th October 1951.
(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(v) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway

Company.
Arrangements from 1st July to 26th October 1805.

Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli

the railways.

SIMLA, the 5th November, 1895.

(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khangraon, and Amravati railways.
 (j) Total earnings from 1st June to 27th October 1894.

(k) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
 (l) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central

(i) The line is being worked by the ~~India~~ ^{Government} India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(m) Total earnings from 1st August to 20th October 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT.

Under Secretary.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF OCTOBER 1895.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 86 TOLAS.

+ Not procurable.

Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF OCTOBER 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, Negt.	Common.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum spicatum).	MANUA OR BAGI (Hemicann.)	KANGNI OR KARANI, ITALIEN (Stearis malacca).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, OR SURAGA (Cicer arietinum).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARRAS, OR THUR, CADIAN (Cajanus indicus).	PINEWOOD.	S.M.T.					
													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.																		
Bihār, south—																		
Monghyr	15 8	15 8	24 8	24 8	11 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 8	18 8	10 8	10 8
Gaya	13 4	13 0	22 0	22 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	16 4	17 4	15 4	14 4	19 0	18 4	22 4	14 0	14 0	
Patna	15 0	15 0	{ 23 0 and 18 0 } 18 4	23 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	20 8	29 0	14 0	14 0	
Shahabad	12 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	11 0
Bihār, north—																		
Purnea	20 0	15 0	16 6	22 11	22 4	13 4	13 14	13 14	18 15	18 15	18 12	17 8	16 0	16 6	17 0	12 0	10 0	
Bhagalpur	16 6	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	
Darbhanga	14 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	15 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur	16 0	15 0	18 0	21 10	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	
Siria	17 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	
Champaran																		
N.W. Provinces—																		
Rajputana—																		
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	
Benares	13 7 1	13 10	16 8	16 8	8 15	8 15	5 11	11 13	11 11	18 4	18 5	14 10	18 18	15 2	17 3	13 4	9 4	9 4
Jaunpur	12 12	12 12	16 12	16 12	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	
Allahabad	14 8	14 0	17 8	17 8	2 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	
Central—																		
Banda	13 0	13 4	17 0	17 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	
Fatehpur	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 12	8 8	8 8	12 8	11 0	15 8	17 0	14 8	14 8	14 8
Hamirpur	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	10 4	10 4	
Jalaun	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	
Cawnpore	14 12	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 8	13 0	13 0	
Bilaspur	12 8	14 0	19 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	11 4	11 4	
Etawah	15 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	
Faujhabad	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	17 5	17 5	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	
Misipuri	16 4	16 8	19 12	21 0	4 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	
Eiāh	15 4	17 4	20 3	23 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	12 8	17 8	19 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	23 8	11 4	11 4
Western—																		
Meerut	15 8	15 8	22 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	
Agra	13 8	15 0	21 0	5 7	5 7	7 9	7 9	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	16 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	
Aligarh	14 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	4 2	3 8	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	
Julanashak	15 0	17 6	20 3	22 12	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	
Sub-montane, East—																		
Ballia	13 12	14 0	17 8	19 0	7 8	10 0	12 8	15 0	22 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	
Anupgarh	12 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 3	7 8	8 9	15 12	13 8	13 8	21 10	21 10	16 3	16 3	17 8	9 13	9 13	
Gorakhpur	11 4	12 2	16 3	16 3	9 4	7 9	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	15 8	15 8	16 3	16 3	12 13	9 10	9 10	
Basti	13 0	13 4	18 3	19 4	9 4	9 4	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	10 12	10 12	
Sub-montane, West—																		
Shahjahanpur	13 8	15 0	17 4	20 3	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	13 4	13 4	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	14 0	14 0	
Rudrapur	13 0	13 8	18 3	19 4	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	14 0	14 0	

Northern		Central India		Southern	
Himachal Pradesh	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.7	15.8
Mizoram	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.6
Nagaland	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.5
Assam	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.4
Sikkim	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.3
Bihar	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2
Jharkhand	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.1
West Bengal	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.0
Odisha	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9
Chhattisgarh	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.8
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7
Rajasthan	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.6
Punjab	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5
Haryana	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.4
Gujarat	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3
Karnataka	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2
Telangana	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.1
Andhra Pradesh	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0
Uttar Pradesh	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9
Uttarakhand	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.8
Delhi-Din	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7
Hills—					
Naini Tal	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Almora	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4
Gairsiwal	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0
Oudh—					
Southern					
Partabgarh	13.4	13.0	12.6	13.0	13.4
Sultanpur	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.0
Rae-Bareli	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.8
Unao	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.8
Lucknow	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.0
Noida	15.0	15.0	14.8	15.0	15.0
Northern					
Fyzabad	14.103	14.103	14.0	14.103	14.103
Barabanki	14.0	14.0	13.8	14.0	14.0
Gonda	14.0	14.0	13.8	14.0	14.0
Faizabad	15.0	15.0	14.8	15.0	15.0
Sikarpur	14.0	13.0	12.0	13.0	14.0
Kheti	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.0
Rajputana—					
Eastern					
Patiala	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4
Banavira	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.4
Mewar (Udaipur)	14.131	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.3
Hilly Tracts of Mewar	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0
Sirohi	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0
Girnpura	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0
Abu	12.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8
Ajmer	12.113	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8
Kishengarh	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5
Bundi	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Kotah	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Jaipur	12.14	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.4
Tonk	11.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0
Jajpur	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9
Kerauli	13.12	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1
Dholpur	13.13	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.1
Khartipur	13.14	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Alwar	14.12	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5
Deot Cardinom	14.18	14.18	14.18	14.19	14.19
Nasirabad Cardinom	13.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9
Bamer	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7
Anadka	14.31	14.14	14.14	14.15	14.15
Shalapura	14.0	14.12	20.10	22.0	20.0
Western					
Jodhpur	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Jasmer	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Bikaner	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Central India—					
Indore	13.4	14.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Nimach Cankonment	14.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Guna	12.12	13.0	15.4	15.4	15.4
Gwalior	13.8	13.15	20.11	22.13	21.4

• Nine pies per bundle.

Husked.

† Not sold.

Sold in bundles.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF OCTOBER 1895—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 36 TOLAS.

WHEAT.		BAMBOO.		RICE, BEST SORT.		JAWA OR CHODH (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR COCONUT (<i>Pennisetum spicatum</i>).		MANUA OR RASI (Bleeding-coconut).		KANGNI OR KAKKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Saccharum officinale</i>).		GRAN, CHAVNA, CHOLA, KADALY OR SUNGAY (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHA, OR THURE, CADAN PEA (<i>Cariacus inunctus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
Districts.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—																							
<i>New/here—</i>	Hissar	15.0	17.0	20.0	26.0	...	13.2.0	12.0	18.0	24.0	14.0	18.0	...	15.0	15.0	24.0	23.0	24.0	11.0	100.0	11.0	0	
<i>Ferozepur</i>		15.0	17.0	24.0	30.0	...	10.0	9.0	20.0	23.0	10.0	17.0	...	15.0	15.0	11.0	11.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	12.4		
<i>Central—</i>	Lahore	15.0	16.0	24.0	26.0	...	11.0	12.0	22.0	25.0	17.0	17.0	...	16.0	17.0	21.0	21.0	17.0	11.0	85.0	12.4	*	
Gujarawat		15.0	18.0	20.0	32.0	...	13.0	13.0	25.0	19.0	24.0	24.0	...	20.0	20.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	11.0	11.0	13.0	0	
Gujarat		18.0	19.0	20.0	29.0	...	13.0	14.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	...	14.0	14.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0	13.0	0	
Jhelum		19.0	20.0	29.0	30.0	...	14.0	14.0	34.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	...	21.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	11.0	120.0	14.0	0	
South-western—	Gurgaon	15.0	17.0	18.0	22.0	...	9.0	9.0	18.0	20.0	17.0	19.0	...	16.0	16.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	100.0	10.0	0	
Delhi		15.0	17.0	20.0	22.0	...	12.0	12.0	22.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	...	12.0	12.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	18.0	120.0	11.0	0	
Rohilkhand		14.0	16.0	22.0	22.0	...	12.0	12.0	24.0	24.0	16.0	16.0	...	16.0	16.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	120.0	11.0	0	
Karnal		14.0	17.0	22.0	27.0	...	10.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	15.0	...	16.0	16.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	15.0	160.0	10.8	0	
Sub-montane—	Ambala	18.0	20.0	24.0	28.0	...	12.0	12.0	24.0	24.0	19.0	20.0	...	12.0	12.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	18.0	120.0	12.12	0	
Ludhiana		17.0	19.0	24.0	45.0	...	12.0	13.0	25.0	25.0	19.0	21.0	...	16.0	16.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	13.0	110.0	11.0	0	
Jullundur		19.0	21.0	24.0	28.0	...	10.0	10.0	24.0	26.0	18.0	20.0	...	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	120.0	11.0	0	
Hoshiarpur		17.0	19.0	25.0	27.0	...	10.0	10.0	26.0	27.0	18.0	18.0	...	14.0	14.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	10.0	110.0	12.12	0	
Gurdaspur		19.0	21.0	32.0	32.0	...	14.0	13.0	32.0	28.0	20.0	25.0	...	16.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	14.0	120.0	12.12	0	
Amritsar		15.0	17.0	24.0	29.0	...	11.0	11.0	24.0	25.0	19.0	19.0	...	15.0	15.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	10.0	100.0	12.12	0	
Sialkot		18.0	18.0	32.0	32.0	...	14.0	11.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	...	14.0	14.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	13.0	130.0	13.8	0	
Hills—	Simla	14.0	13.0	16.0	16.0	...	8.0	8.0	17.0	17.0	12.0	12.0	...	15.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	80.0	9.0	0	
Kangra		18.0	17.0	23.0	26.0	...	14.0	14.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	...	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	12.0	120.0	10.0	0	
Northern—	Rawalpindi	18.0	19.0	23.0	26.0	...	8.0	8.0	32.0	30.0	25.0	26.0	...	18.0	18.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	16.0	60.0	13.8	0	
Rezia		20.0	22.0	34.0	33.0	...	12.0	13.0	1.0	1.0	33.0	33.0	...	19.0	19.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	80.0	11.0	0	
Peshawar		17.0	17.0	20.0	27.0	...	15.0	16.0	26.0	26.0	21.0	21.0	...	19.0	19.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	10.0	102.0	55.0	0	
Kohat		17.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	...	13.0	13.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	33.0	...	8.0	8.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	13.0	90.0	45.0	0	
Bannu		23.0	23.0	23.0	35.0	...	13.0	13.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	33.0	...	9.0	9.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	13.0	130.0	13.8	0	
Western—	Shahpur	19.0	22.0	24.0	28.0	...	10.0	10.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	22.0	...	24.0	24.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	10.0	160.0	13.0	0	
Hung		16.0	16.0	19.0	26.0	...	11.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	20.0	...	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	160.0	12.12	0	
Multan		16.0	17.0	23.0	23.0	...	16.0	16.0	24.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	...	17.0	17.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	9.0	90.0	12.12	0	
Montgomery		17.0	19.0	21.0	25.0	...	11.0	10.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	...	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	10.0	150.0	12.12	0	
Dera Ismail Khan		19.0	21.0	24.0	26.0	...	9.0	8.0	24.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	...	4.0	4.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	10.0	120.0	12.12	0	
Muzaffargarh		18.0	18.0	25.0	25.0	...	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	...	4.0	4.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	140.0	12.12	0	
Dera Ghazi Khan		17.0	18.0	23.0	25.0	...	14.0	14.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	25.0	...	18.0	18.0	17.0	19.0	13.0	12.5	125.0	12.12	0	
Sind and Baluchistan—	Karachi	14.0	14.0	16.0	16.0	...	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	16.0	16.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	80.0	14.3	0	
Hyderabad		14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	...	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Islamabad		13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Sukkur		16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Khairpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Jacobabad		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Ghotki		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Khairpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Khairpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Ghotki		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Khairpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Thatta		14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	...	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	12.3	0	
Shikarpur		14.0	14.0																				

Not procurable.

Produced.

Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF OCTOBER 1895—concluded

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 50 TOLAS.

Not

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.
on Saturday, November 2nd, 1895.

Fine, quiet weather has continued to prevail throughout Northern and Central India, but over the Peninsula conditions have been less settled. In the early part of the week low pressure areas surrounded by feeble and irregular cyclonic winds existed over the Bay and over the Arabian Sea off the Indian coast, and on Monday the 28th a small centre of depression crossed the Madras coast between Masulipatam and Nellore. During this period pressure was high over Northern India and consequently barometric gradients were steepish and the North-East winds of the retreating South-West monsoon blew freshly to strongly over the Bay area and Southern India. Hence also rain was plentiful and widely distributed. After the middle of the week, however, these conditions changed. Pressure rose over the Peninsula while it fell over Northern India, gradients decreased, the wind fell off and the rainfall became lighter and more scattered. During the early part of the week when, as mentioned above, there was a good deal of rain, the mean temperature of the greater part of the country was below the normal average, but with the falling off of the rainfall towards the close of the week the temperature rose, and from a mean excess of $0^{\circ}5$ on the 31st increased to a mean excess of $1^{\circ}9$ by the 2nd November.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, Oct. 27th.*—Pressure had changed irregularly. Readings were high over Northern and low over Southern India, the Bay and the Arabian Sea. The gradient for Northerly to Easterly winds was somewhat greater than usual and moderate to fresh Northerly to Easterly winds were reported. The mean temperature was in defect of the normal over the greater part of the country, the abnormal deficiency being large in North-East India and over Gujarat. Rain was general over a large part of the Peninsula and scattered showers were reported from North-East India and from the Central Provinces.

Monday.—Pressure had fallen everywhere, briskly in the north and slightly elsewhere. The general distribution was unchanged except that a slight depression had appeared on the Madras coast and gradients for Northerly and Easterly winds were still somewhat steeper than usual. The winds were variable over North-West India and in Burma, but were generally between North and East elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeded the normal average along the West coast as well as over Lower Burma and South Madras, but was in defect elsewhere, the abnormal depression being very large over Assam, Bengal and the East of the Central Provinces. General rain had fallen over a large part of Bengal and of the Peninsula and showers over the Central Provinces and Burma. The amounts received were moderately heavy at some stations in Bengal and Madras.

Tuesday.—Pressure had again decreased almost everywhere. The fall was brisk in the North-West and slight in all other places. Readings were high and uniform in the North and low over the South of the Bay, the South of the Peninsula and the East of the Arabian Sea. The winds were variable and light over North-Western India and between North and East elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over the Indus Valley, the West and South of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and in defect of the normal elsewhere. Rain had fallen over North-Eastern and Southern India and a few showers were reported from the central parts of the country. Largish amounts were reported from several stations.

Wednesday.—A recovery of pressure had set in, the increase had been brisk along the line of the Himalayas and over Madras and slight elsewhere. The general distribution was the same as on the preceding day and pressure was

nearly normal over the greater part of the country. Rain had been general over the East of the Peninsula while showers had occurred over the West of the Peninsula and at a few stations in North-East India. The amounts received were considerable at a few stations.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased over the Peninsula and decreased over Northern India. Pressure remained high over Northern and Central India and low over the Bay and the Arabian Sea, but pressure was now above the normal in the South and below in the North, so that the barometric gradients were slighter than usual and the winds were variable. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Bengal and Assam and above elsewhere. Moderate rain had been received over the Peninsula and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country and North East India.

Friday.—Pressure had increased everywhere, the change having been brisk over North-West India and over the Peninsula. Readings were very uniform and the only important feature in the distribution was the low pressure area over Burma and the East of the Bay. The winds remained very variable and light or moderate in force. The mean temperature was again in defect over Bengal and Assam and in excess in other parts of the country. Scattered showers had occurred over the same districts as on the 31st October.

Saturday.—Pressure had again increased but the rise was less than on the preceding day. Readings remained uniform generally, but the low pressure area over Burma and the Bay was better defined than on Friday. The winds remained variable and light or moderate in force. The mean temperature was in slight to considerable defect over Bengal and Assam and in slight to large excess elsewhere. Showers had been received over the Peninsula, but there was no rain elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature from the normal have been large during the week under review. For the first three days of the week the mean temperature was in excess of the normal only in Lower Burma at a few coast stations in the South and West of the Peninsula and at a few places in the Indus Valley, while the whole of Northern and Central India and the Central part of the Peninsula was covered by temperatures considerably below the normal average. On Wednesday the 30th a change commenced, the high temperature areas extending and largely diminishing the size of the cool area, so that on Friday and Saturday temperatures lower than the average were reported only from Bengal and Assam and all other parts of India were occupied by temperatures exceeding the average.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	OCTOBER 1895.					NOVEMBER 1895.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
Burma	+2.3	+1.6	+0.9	+1.1	+1.6	+0.8	+0.5	+1.3
Bengal and Assam . .	-2.5	-5.9	-4.3	-2.8	-2.5	-2.3	-1.8	-3.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	-2.6	-2.6	-3.3	-2.6	-1.2	-0.1	+1.5	-1.6
Punjab	-0.9	-2.1	-1.9	-0.1	+1.7	+2.2	+4.5	+0.5
Bombay	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1	+0.9	+1.5	+1.6	+1.7	+0.9
Central Provinces and Berar .	-2.1	-3.2	-2.4	+0.4	+1.7	+1.1	+2.0	-0.4
Central India and Gujarat .	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-1.3	+0.7	+2.4	-1.2
Sind and Rajputana .	-0.9	-0.2	-1.3	+0.6	+1.3	+2.0	+4.4	+0.8
Madras	-1.3	-0.8	+0.5	+0.4	+1.3	+1.5	+2.2	+0.5
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	-1.1	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	+0.5	0.8	1.9	-0.3

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was thus practically normal, the low temperatures of the early part of the week having been

practically balanced by the high temperatures prevailing at the close. The provincial temperatures also showed, for the week, relatively small departures from the average except in the case of Bengal and Assam where the mean temperature was steadily low throughout the week and the mean for the period was as much as $3^{\circ}2$ below the normal.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the rainfall was much more general, and on the whole heavier at the commencement than at the close of the week. On the 27th rain was reported from nearly all parts of the Peninsula, from several stations in the Central Provinces, from the greater part of Bengal and from a few places in Burma; on the 28th a similar distribution of rain was recorded but on the 29th the fall had become very light and scattered over the West of the Peninsula, had almost ceased over the Central Provinces and was much lighter in Bengal, Burma and the East of the Peninsula. On the 30th rain increased again over the Peninsula both in amount and extent, but remained very light over North-East India. On the 31st there was practically no rain in the North-East and only scattered showers in the West of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, while in the East of the Peninsula, although the showers were fairly general, the amounts were small. On the 1st scattered showers were reported from both the Peninsula and North-East India, but on the 2nd rain had wholly ceased in the North-East.

This shows that the rainfall of the week was confined to Southern India, the Central Provinces and North-East India, and that it was only general and continuous in the first named region. The table at the close of the summary shows twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions received effective rain, that four more received slight showers and that twenty divisions received no rain whatever during the week. The regions which received either no rain or only slight ineffective showers included the following divisions, *viz.*, Arakan and Central Burma; North Bengal, both the Bihar divisions, all the North-Western Provinces and Punjab divisions; all the North Bombay divisions, and all the Rajputana and Central India divisions. In all other parts of the country effective rainfall was received, the average actual fall being heaviest, 4.63 inches in the East Coast (North). This was followed by 3.58 inches in Hyderabad (South), by 3.47 inches in the East Coast (Central), by 3.25 inches in Malabar, and by over 2 inches in Chota Nagpur, Madras (South-Central) and Mysore. The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average in Assam (Surma), Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, all the Central Provinces divisions, the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South) and Madras (Central). The excess was small except in the Peninsula, where in some cases the rainfall was most exceptionally heavy.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the autumnal rainfall has been heavier than usual over the whole of the Peninsula as well as locally in Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and Kathiawar, while, on the contrary, it has been abnormally light over Burma, Assam and Bengal.

The following heavy totals are reported:—False Point 5.79 inches; Quilon (Travancore) 9.30 inches; Ledlagatta (Kolar) 6.53 inches; Shiralla (Satara) 4.85 inches; Brahma (Chanda) 5.97 inches; Berhampore (Ganjam) 13.02 inches; Ongole (Nellore) 13.97 inches; Villupuram (South Arcot) 6.48 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 13TH OCTOBER TO 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 13th Octo- ber to 2nd November.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	Tenasserim . . .	0'25	1'36	-1'11	2'38	4'61	- 49
	Lower Burma . . .	0'19	1'40	-1'21	1'38	4'28	- 68
	Central do. . .	0'03	0'62	-0'59	1'24	2'50	- 52
	Upper do . . .	0'55	?	?	0'89	?	?
	Arakan . . .	0	1'72	-1'72	0	4'52	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . .	0'31	0'80	-0'49	0'31	3'15	- 90
	Assam (Surma) . . .	0'90	0'46	+0'44	1'06	3'93	- 65
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0'10	0'25	-0'15	0'24	1'83	- 87
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0'80	0'39	+0'41	1'09	2'39	- 55
	Central do. . .	0'90	0'23	+0'67	1'00	1'96	- 49
	North do. . .	0'06	0'20	-0'20	0'29	2'22	- 87
	Orissa . . .	1'49	1'00	+0'49	1'49	3'80	- 01
	Chota Nagpur . . .	2'01	0'26	+1'75	2'58	1'34	+ 93
	Bihar (South) . . .	0'02	0'17	-0'15	0'05	1'21	- 90
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0'23	-0'23	0'01	1'07	- 99
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'79	- 100
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'79	- 100
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'03	0'39	- 92
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'01	0'26	- 96
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'18	- 100
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'06	- 100
PUNJAB	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) B . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'01	0'07	- 86
	Punjab (South) . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'08	- 100
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	- 100
	Do. (Submontane) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'00	- 100
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'15	0'22	- 32
	Do. (North-West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'07	0'17	- 53
BOMBAY AND MALAR BAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	Do. (West) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'03	- 100
	Malabar . . .	3'25	1'74	+1'51	9'31	6'28	+ 48
	Madras (South Central) . . .	2'50	1'73	+0'77	6'70	4'98	+ 35
	Coorg . . .	1'17	1'35	-0'18	5'77	5'11	+ 13
	Mysore . . .	2'13	1'09	+1'04	3'55	3'47	+ 2
	Konkan . . .	1'24	0'45	+0'79	4'08	2'65	+ 77
	Bombay Deccan . . .	1'69	0'48	+1'21	3'58	2'00	+ 38
	Hyderabad (North) . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	Khandesh . . .	0'40	0'07	+0'33	1'67	1'50	+ 11
	Berar . . .	0'98	0'08	+0'90	1'31	1'32	- 1
	Central Provinces (West) . . .	0'21	0'06	+0'15	0'53	0'90	- 46
	Do. (Central) . . .	0'42	0'10	+0'32	0'45	0'83	- 46
	Do. (East) . . .	0'06	0'21	+0'45	0'74	0'92	- 20
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	1'29	0'41	+ 215
	Kathiawar . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'95	0'24	+ 296
	Sind . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'04	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . .	0'01	0'01	0	0'66	0'26	+ 154
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'05	0'25	- 80
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'06	- 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . .	4'63	1'74	+2'89	7'48	5'33	+ 40
	Do. (do.) (a) . . .	1'90	0'94	+0'96	4'25	3'18	+ 34
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	3'58	0'22	+3'36	4'25	0'87	+ 389
	Madras (Central) . . .	1'58	0'93	+0'65	3'96	3'30	+ 18
	East Coast (Central) . . .	3'47	1'92	+1'55	8'14	6'08	+ 34
	Do. (South) . . .	1'96	2'70	-0'74	10'08	6'05	+ 51
	Madras (South) . . .	1'66	1'67	-0'01	8'11	4'88	+ 66

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, the 7th November 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of
the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Rainfall good in South Arcot and the greater portion of the Central and Southern districts; light rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are proceeding vigorously. The standing crops are generally fair. The harvest is progressing with moderate outturn. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices are generally easier, but the price of dry grains has slightly risen in Godavari, Salem, and Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Rainfall generally slight in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, and Karnatak. The standing crops have been slightly injured by untimely rain in parts of Kolaba, and rice by grasshoppers in parts of Belgaum; the crops otherwise are good. Harvesting and sowing operations continue and cotton-picking is in progress in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of Broach and Thar and Parkar. Prices are normal except in parts of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th November.*—With the exception of a light shower in Purnea, there was practically no rain in any of the reporting districts during the week. The prospects of the winter rice crop have suffered in many parts of the province owing to the early cessation of the rains, and the general outturn is not expected to be so good as originally anticipated. The sowing of the spring crops is generally progressing, but more rain is needed in parts of Bihar. Sugarcane is doing well. The price of common rice generally continues steady, but shows a decided tendency to rise in several districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Report not received.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th November.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops, pressing of sugarcane, and picking of cotton are in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of the spring crops are going on, but rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The condition of the autumn crops is good in Amritsar and Peshawar, but the prospect of the spring crops is said to be average to poor in most districts. The standing crops are drying and withering for want of rain in Hissar and Shahpur. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore and insufficient in Sialkot, but is sufficient in other districts. Prices are low in Multan, but are rising in Hissar, Jullundur, Dera Ismail Khan, Sialkot, and Peshawar; elsewhere prices are high. Wheat is selling at $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in Delhi and 14 to 16 seers in Shahpur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th November.*—The weather is abnormally hot during the day time, but fairly cool at night. The sky is clear and no rain has fallen during the week. Rain is badly wanted in most districts, and the seedlings of the spring crops are withering in the lighter soils for want of moisture. The outturn of the rice crop on unirrigated and highlylying lands is poor, but the irrigated and lowlying fields promise a very fair crop. Cotton-picking has commenced. Prices are rising in Chhattisgarh, Balaghat and the plateau districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th November.*—In Lower Burma the early paddy is being reaped in Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Tavoy, and Thaton. The crop prospects are very good, except in parts of Prome and Tharrawaddy. In

Upper Burma fair rain has fallen during the week in Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, and Pakokku, and the standing crops on unirrigated land have been slightly improved, but prospects are generally very poor. Little or no rain has fallen in the remaining districts of the dry zone and more rain is badly wanted in Mandalay. The crops in the plains in the south of Amarapura have failed and some of the upland paddy must fail in Sagaing. Ploughing for wheat is retarded for want of rain. If good rain falls within a short time a considerable improvement in crop prospects on dry lands will be effected, but even then the outturn will be very poor and at present prospects are distinctly bad. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Toungoo, considerably in Sagaing, and largely in Lower Chindwin, but has fallen slightly in Bhamo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th November.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is much wanted for the late rice in Darrang and Nowgong; the prospect of the crops elsewhere is good. Tea is doing well. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Darrang, and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th November.*—**MYSORE:** Good rain in parts of all districts, excepting Chitaldroog; slight rain elsewhere. Prices have risen in Kolar and Shimoga, and fallen in Chitaldroog.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is in good condition. Pick-
ing of coffee has commenced. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.
Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th November.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and clear. The crops are reported to be in good condition, except in parts of Akola and Ellichpur owing to insufficient rainfall. Cotton-picking continues. Sowings have been completed in the Akola and Wun districts. The fodder and water-supply are insufficient in three talukas. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Sowing of the irrigated crop continues. The autumn crop has been harvested. The spring crop is thriving. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th November.*—No rain during the week. More rain is still wanted in Bundelkhand, parts of Bhopawar, and Goona. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and Goona. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in a few districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in parts of Gwalior. Prices are rising in Western Malwa and in some districts of Gwalior, and are high in Goona and Neemuch; elsewhere prices are normal. Opium sowing is progressing in the Bhopawar Agency. The crop is in good condition in Western Malwa and Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is withering on high lands in Kotah and the crops have withered in Ulwar for want of rain. Much damage has also been caused in Karauli and Bikanir. Prospects elsewhere are reported fair, except in Merwara, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Bikanir, Tonk, and Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition but are suffering in Ulwar for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, but fodder is scarce in parts of Meywar, Kotah, Shahpura, Ulwar, and Jaisalmer, and is failing in Dholpore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in nine States and falling in two; elsewhere prices are steady. Distress is apprehended in the central districts of Bikanir.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 12th November.*—Rain-fall moderate. The rice crop is being thrashed. Sowings for the spring crops are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 16, 1895. 1565

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 13th November.*—No rain. The spring sowings are in progress. Harvesting of the autumn crops is completed. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th November*—Weather cloudy and threatening with very slight rain. Harvesting of low land rice is not yet finished.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY
TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st July to 3rd November 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd November 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.									
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.								
State lines worked by companies.															
Standard gauge—															
East Indian	556	1,687	8,80,052	522	1,722	11,04,340	641	1,57,78,311	1,60,66,026	2,87,715	...				
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	68,181	79	862	79,556	92	13,65,814	13,30,755	...	35,053				
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	89,128	119	825	89,029	108	17,02,177	13,80,091	...	3,22,000				
Baroda extension	198	21	3,872	137	21	3,156	150	65,429	33,238	...	12,191				
Metre gauge—															
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,790	3,63,010	203	1,789	4,11,230	230	64,87,531	59,61,918	...	5,25,614				
Palanpur-Deesa	37	17	536	30	17	710	41	9,941	11,854	1,913	...				
South Indian	154	1,142	1,24,573	109	1,042	1,48,227	142	28,20,042	29,03,913	1,43,171	...				
Mayavaram-Mutupet	82	54	4,807	89	54	5,715	100	71,705	82,032	10,264	...				
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	79,968	69	1,105	1,27,360	109	17,81,251	19,42,894	1,61,343	...				
Bengal and North-Western (d)	127	750	86,211	114	756	1,25,330	166	15,01,921	14,50,000	...	51,921				
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	15,184	76	200	10,964	55	3,01,003	1,77,873	...	1,23,132				
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	128	11,936	93	...	...	1,27,775	1,27,775	...
TOTAL.	232	8,446	17,14,522	203	8,581	21,18,063	247	3,18,85,191	3,15,47,369	...	3,37,022				
State lines worked by the State.															
Standard gauge—															
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,80,277	235	2,548	6,83,505	268	98,85,786	1,06,70,522	7,84,730	...				
Oudi and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	2,31,205	291	797	1,70,487	214	30,71,067	27,14,743	...	3,56,314				
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 3' 6" gauges)	382	813	3,13,863	386	813	3,82,720	471	51,28,620	53,09,576	1,80,958	...				
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	13,648	109	125	25,040	20	2,72,203	3,19,304	47,099	...				
East Coast (state)	90	321	15,688	49	427	27,674	65	4,74,721	5,37,952	6,231	...				
Metre gauge—															
Burma (state)	131	737	1,02,892	140	834	1,26,573	152	16,93,043	19,14,651	2,21,638	...				
Special gauges—															
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	4,531	61	25	1,683	67	29,499	35,337	5,838	...				
Cheera-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	476	59	8	472	59	7,556	7,460	...	95				
TOTAL.	235	5,337	12,69,590	238	5,577	14,18,154	254	2,05,62,495	2,15,09,545	9,47,050	...				
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.															
Standard gauge—															
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	4,74,073	318	1,490	6,11,513	410	75,83,600	70,80,715	...	5,02,075				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	2,38,002	516	461	2,87,000	623	30,38,380	39,04,492	2,66,082	...				
Madras	236	840	1,68,053	200	840	1,97,767	235	34,99,703	35,90,493	1,90,725	...				
TOTAL.	340	2,791	8,80,128	315	2,791	10,96,280	393	1,47,21,835	1,46,75,670	...	46,165				
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	251	16,574	38,64,240	233	16,949	46,33,497	273	6,71,69,521	6,77,32,584	5,63,063	...				
Assisted companies.															
Standard gauge—															
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	25,622	159	161	32,294	200	4,27,164	4,45,912	18,828	...				
Tarkesur	222	22	3,904	180	22	5,193	236	83,610	88,153	2,537	...				
Metre gauge—															
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	116	67	12,020	179	66	18,991	288	1,36,032	1,50,222	14,190	...				
Bengal Dooars	148	36	5,072	141	36	7,350	204	85,103	1,08,046	22,851	...				
Dibrugarh	130	78	9,922	127	78	12,276	157	1,97,080	2,02,681	5,601	...				
Special gauge—															
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	15,932	312	51	16,611	326	2,18,292	2,39,730	20,438	...				
TOTAL.	157	415	72,532	175	414	92,715	224	11,49,379	12,33,824	84,445	...				
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.															
Standard gauge—															
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	44,929	135	333	59,033	177	9,44,501	8,67,751	...	76,750				
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	748	57	13	1,800	138	19,735	19,840	105	...				
Rajpura-Lahindia	257	105	21,039	195	108	18,380	176	3,80,114	3,30,523	...	49,591				
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	2,100	210	10	3,248	325	46,012	60,352	14,340	...				
Metre gauge—															
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	23,714	66	362	34,479	95	5,65,703	6,07,015	41,912	...				
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	60	93	4,070	44	93	4,800	52	81,188	77,290	...	3,892				
Kolhapur	71	29	1,670	58	29	2,392	82	36,743	36,739	...	11				
Special gauges—															
The Gaekwar's Dabholi	47	72	2,502	35	72	4,020	56	54,540	52,679	...	1,851				
Cooch Behar	40	22	468	21	22	980	44	13,458	12,401	...	1,057				
TOTAL.	126	1,042	1,01,246	97	1,042	1,29,132	124	21,41,994	20,65,189	...	76,863				
Lines owned and worked by native states.															
Metre gauge—															
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	20,089	63	334	40,827	122	4,03,212	3,96,390	...	6,837				
Jetalpur-Rajkot	61	40	2,475	54	40	3,750	82	40,499	50,032	4,433	...				
Jodhpore-Bikaner	48	364	12,395	34	364	15,700	43	3,18,551	2,75,200	...	43,591				
Udaipore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	23	...	(j) 27,755	27,755	...
Special gauge—															
Morvi	56	94	5,252	56	94	7,443	79	86,578	1,03,167	16,580	...				
TOTAL.	63	838	41,111	49	899	69,120	77	8,54,840	8,53,504	...	1,332				
GRAND TOTAL.	234	18,869	40,79,129	216	10,304	40,21,664	255	7,13,15,734	7,18,85,101	5,69,367	...				

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.
 (b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
 (c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
 (d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
 (g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amrāoti railways.
 (h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
 (i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.
 (j) Total earnings from 1st August to 2nd November, 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX OF 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st April 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY,	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st April to 3rd November 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd November 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.									
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.								
State lines worked by companies.															
Standard gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
East Indian	599	1,687	8,80,652	522	1,722	11,04,340	641	2,95,29,447	3,02,89,001	7,59,554	...	...	
Bengal-Négpur	152	862	68,181	79	862	79,556	92	32,40,245	33,20,727	74,452	...	...	
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	89,425	119	825	89,029	108	33,20,784	20,32,625	...	6,88,159	...			
Berwada extension	170	21	2,872	137	21	3,156	150	99,443	1,02,092	2,649	...	...	
Metre gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,790	3,63,010	203	1,789	4,11,230	230	1,40,12,577	1,33,70,691	...	6,41,886	...			
Palanpur-Deesa	44	17	530	31	17	710	41	20,757	23,443	2,986	...	...	
South Indian	154	1,142	1,24,573	109	1,042	1,48,227	142	49,45,377	53,47,021	4,1,094	...	...	
Mayavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,007	89	54	5,725	106	(c) 1,20,319	1,35,102	31,593	...	...	
Southern Mahratta (d)	103	1,105	29,908	99	1,105	1,27,360	109	37,16,737	39,30,991	2,20,254	...	...	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	750	86,211	114	750	1,25,830	106	3,2,35,191	30,98,055	...	1,40,136	...			
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	1,51,184	76	200	10,964	55	5,50,829	4,06,445	...	1,44,284	...			
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	128	11,930	93	...	(f) 1,27,775	1,37,775	...	...	...
TOTAL	259	8,446	17,14,522	203	8,581	21,18,063	247	6,28,00,706	6,28,07,128	6,422	...	...	
State lines worked by the State.															
Standard gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
North-Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	5,89,287	235	2,548	6,83,505	268	1,82,16,415	2,12,95,181	30,78,766	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,32,205	291	797	1,70,487	214	60,27,107	50,10,387	...	4,16,720	...			
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	3,13,863	386	813	3,82,720	471	78,81,090	81,09,658	3,28,568	...	...	
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	13,048	109	125	25,040	200	4,80,357	5,27,477	47,120	...	...	
East Coast (state)	99	321	15,088	49	427	27,674	65	8,88,948	10,98,740	2,09,792	...	...	
Metre gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Burma (state)	164	737	1,02,892	140	834	1,26,573	152	32,59,220	36,40,229	3,81,009	...	...	
Special gauges—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,531	61	25	1,683	67	46,132	56,675	10,543	...	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	476	59	8	422	59	14,094	11,949	...	2,145	...			
TOTAL	243	5,337	12,69,590	238	5,577	14,18,154	254	3,08,13,363	4,03,50,290	35,30,933	...	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.															
Standard gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	4,74,073	318	1,490	6,11,513	410	1,84,07,058	1,64,82,318	...	19,25,640	...			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	401	2,38,002	516	401	2,82,090	623	89,81,009	1,01,76,342	11,94,673	...	...	
Madras	243	840	1,08,053	200	640	1,97,707	235	61,45,073	65,92,492	4,47,419	...	...	
TOTAL	421	2,791	8,80,128	315	2,791	10,00,280	393	3,35,34,700	3,32,51,152	...	2,83,548	...			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,574	3,64,240	233	16,949	46,32,497	273	13,31,48,769	13,64,08,570	3,59,807	...	...	
Assisted companies.															
Standard gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	25,622	159	161	32,294	200	8,03,929	8,51,315	47,386	...	...	
Tarkessur	269	22	3,904	180	22	5,193	236	1,78,590	1,77,450	...	1,140	...			
Metre gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	121	67	12,020	179	66	18,991	288	2,71,253	2,82,510	11,257	...	...	
Bengal Dooars	161	39	5,072	141	36	7,350	204	1,22,172	1,04,285	42,113	...	...	
Dibrû-Sadiya	136	78	9,922	127	78	12,276	157	3,27,347	3,45,403	18,050	...	...	
Special gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	15,932	312	51	16,611	326	3,93,353	4,57,323	63,970	...	...	
TOTAL	164	415	72,532	175	414	92,715	224	20,90,644	22,78,280	1,81,642	...	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.															
Standard gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	44,929	135	333	59,033	177	18,21,702	16,96,917	...	1,24,785	...			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	748	57	13	1,800	138	43,057	44,337	2,280	...	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	271	108	21,039	195	108	18,380	170	7,04,471	6,29,794	...	74,677	...			
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,100	210	10	3,248	325	(f) 59,31	97,790	38,559	...	...	
Metre gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (k)	89	362	23,714	66	362	34,479	95	10,02,451	10,57,517	55,066	...	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	4,076	44	93	4,800	52	1,97,330	1,82,139	...	15,101	...			
Kolhapur	81	29	1,670	58	29	2,392	82	75,941	72,502	...	3,439	...			
Special gauges—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
The Gaekwar's Dabholi	59	72	2,502	35	72	4,020	56	1,33,641	1,44,298	10,657	...	...	
Cooch Behar	45	22	408	21	22	980	44	24,759	23,430	...	823	...			
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,01,246	97	1,042	1,29,132	124	40,60,983	39,48,720	...	1,12,263	...			
Lines owned and worked by native states.															
Metre gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	103	334	20,989	63	334	40,827	122	9,85,441	11,13,614	1,28,173	...	...	
Jaisalmer-Rajkot	68	40	2,475	54	40	3,750	82	89,730	1,04,251	14,515	...	...	
Jodhpore-Bikaner	58	364	12,395	34	364	15,700	43	6,73,810	5,70,928	...	1,02,888	...			
Godavpore-Chitor (l) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	23	...	(m) 27,755	27,755	...	...	
Special gauge—		R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
Morvi	65	94	5,252	56	94	7,443	79	1,84,319	2,25,857	41,538	...	...	
TOTAL	78	838	41,111	49	899	69,120	77	19,33,312	20,42,405	1,09,093	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,869	40,79,129	216	10,304	40,23,464	255	14,12,39,708	14,46,77,987	34,35,279	...	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 2nd April to 3rd November 1894.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Total earnings from 1st July to 2nd November 1895.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipali railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, D

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem fit or of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. 3-Estabts.
676-727.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 22nd November 1895.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:—

Mr. Alan William Pin, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
" William Malcolm Hailey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
" Richard Sheepshanks, Lower Provinces.
" Abdullah ibn Khan Bahadur Yusuf-Ali, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Robert Thomas Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Herbert Coupland, Lower Provinces.
 " Arthur Tabor Cunliffe, Burma.
 " Geoffrey Rothe Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Leycester Hudson Leslie-Jones, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, Lower Provinces.
 " Harry Christopher Moore, Burma.
 " Sidney George Hart, Lower Provinces.
 " Edward Cuthbert Allen, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Dewan Tek Chand, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Charles Morgan Webb, Burma.
 " Thomas Callian Hodson, Lower Provinces.
 " Hector Granville Sutherland Tyler, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Gerald Mowbray Foyster, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Loftus Otway Clarke, Lower Provinces.
 " John Ross Blackwood, Lower Provinces.
 " Charles Henry Berthoud, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Clement Newsham Trotman, Lower Provinces.
 " Alfred Hamilton Grant, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " John Herbert Withers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Henry William Paul Scroope, Lower Provinces.
 " John Sandbach Stevenson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell, Burma.
 " Ralph Oakden, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Bernard Allen, Lower Provinces.
 " Alexander Langley, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Ali Ahmed Hussanally, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Hugh McElroy Fox, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " William Monod Crawford, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " James Mac Kenna, Burma.
 " Francis Pepys Rennie, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Frederick Charles Turner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " William Edward Lowry, Burma.
 " Francis Stewart Cowie, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
 " Frederic Percival Dixon, Lower Provinces.
 " Henry Frederick Edward Berton Foster, Lower Provinces.
 " Edward Ellis Forrester, Lower Provinces.
 " Abraham Garrett, Lower Provinces.
 " Henry Archibald Colebrook Colquhoun, Lower Provinces.
 " William Henry Lawson Cabell, Burma.
 " Arthur Charles Francis Henry Maria Bernard Blennerhassett, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 23, 1895. 1571

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows:—

Mr. R. Sheepshanks		
„ H. Coupland		
„ H. L. Stephenson		
„ S. G. Hart		
„ T. C. Hodson		
„ L. O. Clarke		
„ J. R. Blackwood		
„ C. N. Trotman		Bengal.
„ H. W. P. Scroope		
„ B. Allen		
„ F. P. Dixon		
„ H. F. E. B. Foster		
„ E. E. Forrester		
„ A. Garrett		
„ H. A. C. Colquhoun		Assam.
„ A. W. Pim		
„ Abdullah ibn Khan Bahadur Yusuf-Ali		
„ G. R. Clarke		
„ E. C. Allen		
„ H. G. S. Tyler		
„ C. H. Berthoud		
„ J. H. Withers		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ J. S. Stevenson		
„ R. Oakden		
„ A. A. Hussanally		
„ H. McE. Fox		
„ W. M. Hailey		
„ R. T. Clarke		
„ L. H. Leslie-Jones		
„ Dewan Tek Chand		
„ G. M. Foyster		Punjab.
„ A. H. Grant		
„ A. Langley		
„ W. M. Crawford		
„ F. P. Rennie		
„ F. C. Turner		
„ F. S. Cowie		Central Provinces.
„ A. C. F. H. M. B. Blennerhassett		
„ A. T. Cunliffe		
„ H. C. Moore		
„ C. M. Webb		
„ G. B. H. Fell		Burma.
„ J. Mac Kenna		
„ W. E. Lowry		
„ W. H. L. Cabell		

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officer posted to Assam should report his arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom he will be instructed to which portion

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of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m., on Saturday, November 9th, 1895.

Pressure conditions have been steady throughout the week under review over the Indian area. The barometer has been steadily high over North-West India and over North-East India, relatively high and very uniform over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula, and relatively low over the Bay and over the east of the Arabian Sea off the Indian Coast. On different occasions during the week the low pressure area over the Bay has apparently intensified slightly, and the weather has probably been squally and unsettled over the centre of the Bay, and on the 7th and 8th a very slight disturbance appeared over the western desert. These were the only considerable changes which occurred and the influence they exerted on the weather was very slight. At times during the week the wind rose to considerable force at Diamond Island, but in general, the wind was light or moderate in force and blew from about the normal directions except on the West Coast of the Bay, where abnormal north-westerly and westerly winds obtained which, arriving from a dry quarter, gave fine weather to the Madras Coast districts. Fairly general rain was reported from the Peninsula on Monday, but from that day the amount and extent of the rainfall decreased and by the close of the week only a few light scattered showers were reported. The most important feature in the weather was the excessive temperature which prevailed throughout the greater part of the country. In Burma, where there was a good deal of northing in the wind, the mean temperature was low, and in Madras, where showers were prevalent in the early part of the week, there was some depression of temperature between the 5th and the 8th, but in all other places the mean temperature was steadily excessive and in parts of North-Western and Central India this excess was very large.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 3rd November.*—The pressure changes were small and the distribution of pressure steady. Readings were highest in the north-west, relatively high in the north-east, and low over the Bay and the Arabian Sea. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over Burma, Assam and Bengal, and in excess in all other parts of the country, the excess being large over North-West India and over the Madras Deccan. Scattered showers of rain had fallen over the Peninsula and a moderately heavy shower at Tavoy.

Monday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Burma and changed slightly elsewhere. Readings remained high over North-Eastern and North-Western India and low over the Bay and the Arabian Sea—the pressure difference being small. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature had increased except over the Peninsula. The area of deficient temperature was contracting and included only Ganjam, Lower Bengal and part of Burma. The excess in the north-west had increased and become large to very large. General and moderately heavy rain had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula and a few scattered showers over Burma.

Tuesday.—Pressure had risen briskly in the north-west and slightly in most other places. Readings were high over Burma and over North-Western and Central India and low over the Bay. The wind had become easterly and southerly over Burma, but was unchanged in direction elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Burma and the south and centre of the Peninsula and higher elsewhere, the abnormal excess being again large over North-West India. Fairly general showers had been received over Upper and Central Burma and the South of the Peninsula. The amounts were not large.

Wednesday.—Pressure had decreased briskly in the north-west and changed slightly elsewhere. Readings were highest over Burma and Assam, relatively high over the central parts of the country and the North Punjab, and low over the Indus Valley and north of the Arabian Sea and over the Bay. The winds showed no change of importance except that the force had been high at Diamond Island. The mean temperature had fallen fast in Burma and was low for the time of year over that Province and over Madras. Elsewhere the abnormal heat continued and was greatest over the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. A few scattered showers were received over North-East India and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Thursday.—Pressure had generally increased—most so in the north. Readings were highest in Assam and Upper Burma and relatively high in the North Punjab and in Rajputana, where feeble depressions existed, one over the western desert, and a second over the Bay. The winds exhibited very little alteration. Calms were very numerous over the central parts of the country. The mean temperature was again in considerable defect over Burma and in slight defect over Madras, while it was in considerable to large excess over North-West India.

Friday.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere, but there was no change of importance in the general distribution. The winds were also unaltered. The mean temperature remained in moderate to considerable defect over Burma and in slight defect over Madras, while the abnormal excess over Northern and Central India was undiminished. The only rainfall reported was a few light showers over Central Burma.

Saturday.—Pressure had changed irregularly and in most places slightly. Readings remained high in the north-east, north-west and centre and low over the Bay and the Arabian Sea. The winds were little changed except that the directions over Madras had become even more westerly than on previous days. The mean temperature was low over Burma and the central parts of the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere, the abnormal excess in the Southern Punjab and Eastern Rajputana being very large. Light showers were reported from Srinagar and a few places in Bengal.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week :—

PROVINCE.	NOVEMBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Burma	-0.6	+0.4	-1.2	-3.8	+4.7	-3.9	-3.1	-2.4
Bengal and Assam	-1.3	+0.1	+1.0	+1.0	+1.1	+2.0	+2.5	+0.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.0	+3.5	+3.6	+3.4	+4.2	+4.5	+4.5	+3.7
Punjab	+5.6	+5.8	+5.2	+4.5	+5.1	+5.2	+3.4	+5.0
Bombay	+2.5	+1.5	+0.7	+0.7	+1.3	+0.8	+0.8	+1.2
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.7	+2.5	+2.9	+2.7	+3.1	+2.8	+2.6	+2.6
Central India and Gujarat	+3.4	+4.4	+5.0	+5.7	+4.7	+4.7	+5.0	+4.7
Sind and Rajputana	+4.2	+5.2	+5.2	+5.0	+5.8	+7.4	+7.4	+5.7
Madras	+3.0	+1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	+0.9	+0.3
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+2.3	+2.8	+2.4	+2.0	+2.2	+2.6	+2.4	+2.4

The above figures show that for the whole country there was a mean daily excess of between 2° and 2.8°. The 4th was the hottest day when the mean temperature of every one of the provinces of India exceeded the normal by amounts ranging from 0.4 in Burma to 5.8 in the Punjab. The provincial variations show a moderate defect of temperature over Burma, normal temperature conditions over Bengal, Assam, and Madras, and a slight to large excess elsewhere. The greatest excess reported is 5° in the Punjab and 5.7 in Sind and

Rajputana. In the last named division the excess of the mean temperature over the normal on the 8th and 9th was as much as $7^{\circ}4$.

Rain.—As is normally the case at this season the rainfall of the week under review has been practically confined to the Peninsula and to North-East India, the weather over the whole of the several and the north-western parts of the country having been fine and dry. As shown in the earlier portion of the summary the rainfall gradually fell off as the week advanced and at its close had almost ceased both in the Peninsula and in the north-east. In consequence the rainfall for the week was very generally short of the normal as is shown by the concluding table. This table shows that in the case of twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions no rainfall whatever was received during the week under review, in the case of six more divisions, the average actual rainfall was less than $0^{\circ}10$ " during the week, while in the case of the remaining seventeen division's effective rainfall was received. Of these seventeen divisions, six received more and the rest less than the normal average. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions:—Central and Upper Burma, Arakan, both the Assam divisions, North Bengal, Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the East Coast (North, Central and South) and Madras (South-Central, Central, and South); and of these divisions both the Assam divisions, North Bengal, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, and Mysore received more rain than usual. The most serious cases of deficiency are shown in Burma and the Madras coast districts. Thus, Lower Burma reports an actual average fall of $0^{\circ}06$ " instead of $1^{\circ}17$ "; the East Coast (North (a)) an actual of *nil* instead of $1^{\circ}16$ "; the East Coast (Central) an actual of $0^{\circ}25$ " instead of $1^{\circ}55$ ", and the East Coast (South) an actual of $1^{\circ}31$ " instead of $2^{\circ}59$ ".

The three concluding columns of the table show that from the 13th of October to the 9th of November there has been an excess of rain in Chota Nagpur, in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India (East), and in nearly all the peninsular divisions and a deficiency elsewhere. In Upper India, from Bihar to the Punjab, there has been practically no rain throughout, and in parts of Bengal and of Burma the total rainfall for the period is, compared with the normal, quite insignificant.

The heaviest totals received during the week are:—Calicut $3^{\circ}01$ ins.; Palladam (Coimbatore) $3^{\circ}96$ ins.; Magadi (Bangalore) $3^{\circ}30$ ins.; Vedaranneyam (Tanjore) $7^{\circ}26$ ins.; Musiri (Trichinopoly) $4^{\circ}23$ ins.; Tinnevelly $3^{\circ}93$ ins.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH NOVEMBER 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 13TH OCTOBER TO 9TH NOVEMBER 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or deficit in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 13th Oct. to 9th Nov.	Excess or deficit of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	2'38	5'26	- 55
	Lower Burma . . .	0'06	1'17	-1'11	1'43	5'45	- 74
	Central do. . .	0'13	0'00	-0'13	1'37	3'16	- 57
	Upper do. . .	0'00	?	?	1'58	?	?
	Arakan . . .	1'27	1'62	-0'35	1'27	6'52	- 81
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . .	0'05	0'30	-0'25	0'31	3'53	- 91
	Assam (Surma) . . .	0'45	0'30	+0'15	1'51	3'32	- 55
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0'23	0'12	+0'11	0'47	1'95	- 70
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0	0'13	-0'13	1'09	2'52	- 57
	Central do. . .	0	0'14	-0'14	1'00	2'11	- 53
	North do. . .	0'13	0'08	+0'05	0'42	2'20	- 81
	Orissa . . .	0'04	0'39	-0'35	1'53	4'86	- 63
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0	0'12	-0'12	2'58	1'45	+ 78
	Bihar (South) . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	0'05	1'32	- 96
	Do. (North) . . .	0'03	0'04	-0'01	0'04	1'11	- 96
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'82	- 100
	North-Western Provinces (Suomontane) (a) . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'81	- 100
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0	0	0'03	0'39	- 92
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0	0	0'01	0'26	- 99
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'18	- 100
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
PUNJAB	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) B . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'01	0'8	- 88
	Punjab (South) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'08	- 100
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'05	- 100
	Do. (Submontane) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'09	- 100
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'15	0'26	- 42
	Do. (North-West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'07	0'18	- 61
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	Do. (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'04	- 100
	Malabar . . .	1'36	1'45	-0'09	10'67	7'73	+ 36
	Madras (South Central) . . .	1'41	1'32	+0'09	8'15	6'30	+ 28
	Coorg . . .	1'06	0'05	+0'41	6'83	5'70	+ 19
	Mysore . . .	1'22	1'05	+0'17	4'77	4'52	+ 5
	Konkan . . .	0'30	0'54	-0'24	4'97	3'19	+ 56
	Bombay Deccan . . .	0'48	0'80	-0'32	4'06	3'40	+ 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	Hyderabad (North) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . .	0'06	0'48	-0'42	1'73	1'98	- 13
	Berar . . .	0	0'36	-0'36	1'31	1'69	- 23
	Central Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'14	-0'14	0'53	1'13	- 53
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0'45	0'92	- 51
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Do. (East) . . .	0	0'23	-0'23	0'74	1'15	- 36
	Gujarat . . .	0	0'16	-0'16	1'29	0'57	+ 126
	Kathiawar . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0'95	0'32	+ 197
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'06	- 100
	Central India (East) . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'66	0'28	+ 136
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'05	0'27	- 81
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'07	- 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . .	0'13	1'05	-0'92	7'61	6'38	+ 19
	Do. (do.) (a) . . .	0	1'16	-1'16	4'25	4'34	- 2
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0'03	0'68	-0'05	4'28	0'95	+ 351
	Madras (Central) . . .	0'28	0'70	-0'51	4'25	4'15	+ 2
	East Coast (Central) . . .	0'25	1'55	-1'30	8'30	7'03	+ 10
	Do. (South) . . .	1'31	2'59	-1'28	11'31	9'24	+ 22
	Madras (South) . . .	1'35	1'97	-0'61	9'44	0'83	+ 39

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 14th November 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th November.*—No rain in the Circars and the greater portion of the Deccan, and only light scattered showers elsewhere. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are generally fair. The harvest is progressing with moderate outturn. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are generally stationary in the Northern and are falling in the Southern half of the presidency.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rice in parts of Baroda territory and the late crops in two talukas of Khandesh are poor owing to insufficient moisture. The standing crops are otherwise good. Harvesting and sowing operations are progressing in several districts and cotton-picking in Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Hyderabad and Broach. Agricultural stock are healthy except in two talukas of Broach. Prices are normal, except in one taluka of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th November.*—There was light rain in Dacca and Chittagong during the week, but practically no rain in the other reporting districts. Except in Northern and parts of Eastern Bengal and in Orissa, the state of the winter rice crop is not satisfactory owing to the early cessation of the rains. The sowing of indigo in Lower Bengal and of the spring crops in Bengal and Bihar has commenced. In the Patna district the first sowings of poppy have failed owing to the unusual heat, and in Darbhanga the spring crop is suffering from a lack of moisture. Sugarcane is doing well, and pressing has begun in some districts. Cattle are in good condition, except in Champaran and Purnea. The price of common rice is generally steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Except for a shower in Garhwal the weather has been clear and unusually warm. Rain is urgently needed in several districts for the spring sowings. The young crops have been somewhat damaged by insects in some parts. Irrigation of the crops is going on where practicable. Poppy sowings have been retarded by abnormal weather. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Fodder is sufficient. Markets are sufficiently supplied. Prices are almost stationary with a tendency to rise in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Slight rain fell in the Amritsar, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi districts. Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings of the spring crops continue, but rain is much wanted in all districts. The condition of the autumn crops is good in Amritsar and Peshawar, but the spring crops are generally poor and below average. The standing crops are withering in Hissar and Shahpur. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, except in Hissar where they are getting lean. Fodder is scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are low in Mooltan, but are rising in Hissar, Jullundur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, and are high elsewhere. Wheat is selling at 14½ sers in Delhi, and 15 to 16 sers in Shahpur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th November.*—The weather is clear but unseasonably warm. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress everywhere. The prospects of the spring crops in the northern districts and

the Nerbudda Valley are unfavourable owing to want of rain. Prices are rising in Nagpur.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th November.*—In Lower Burma it is now reported that the crops in Henzada have been seriously affected by the failure of the later rains and the outturn will probably be much poorer than was expected. Prospects in all other districts continue good. In Upper Burma good rain has fallen during the week in Shewbo, Lower Chindwin, Kyaukse, and Meiktila, and the standing crops in these districts have been somewhat improved. Prospects in other districts of the dry zone continue unfavourable. Want of rain is much felt in three townships in the Upper Chindwin, and considerable damage has been done by floods in Kale Kabaw. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Shewbo, Thayetmyo, and Pakokku, and fallen slightly in Bhamo and Pegu; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th November.*—Weather seasonable. Rain is much wanted for the late rice in Darrang and Nowgong; the prospects of the crops elsewhere are good. Tea is doing well. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th November.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts. Prices have slightly fallen in Kolar and Shimoga, but have risen in Chittaldru.

COORG: The rice crop is in good condition. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th November.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool, but there has been no rain during the week. Picking of cotton continues, and in parts of the province *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are doing well. Sowings have been completed in Buldana and Ellichpur. Weeding is not entirely finished. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of Akola only. Prices are fluctuating in Ellichpur and Wun, but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Agricultural prospects are promising. Fodder and pasture are available. Prices are almost stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th November.*—No rain during the week. More rain is still wanted in Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Goona. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition, except in a few districts of Gwalior. Opium sowings have commenced in Bhopal and are in progress in Bhopawar. The crop is in good condition in Western Malwa and Neemuch. Prices are rising in Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, and in a few districts of Gwalior; they are above normal in Goona and Neemuch, but are normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is withering in Kotah for want of rain, and the crops have withered in Ulwar and have been much damaged in Bikanir; elsewhere prospects are reported fair, except in Merwara, Jeypore, Kerauli, Bhartpore, Bikanir, Tonk, and Jaisalmer. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, but fodder is scarce in parts of Meywar, Kotah, Shahpura, Ulwar, and Jaisalmer, and it is failing in Dholepore and Bhartpore. Prices are rising in seven States, but are steady elsewhere. Famine is apprehended in Bikanir, but is not seriously felt anywhere at present.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 23, 1895. 1579

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY:**—*For week ending 19th November.*—Slight rain has fallen. The spring sowings are still going on. Prices continue normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall slight. The spring sowings continue. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th November*—Weather bright and unusually warm. Low-land rice has been harvested ; the outturn is good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY
TO 20TH NOVEMBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH NOVEMBER 1895.**

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 9TH NOVEMBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st July to 10th November 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 9th November 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.									
			Miles.	R.		Miles.	R.								
State lines worked by companies.															
Standard gauge—															
East Indian	556	1,687	9,79,073	580	1,734	11,73,783	677	1,67,57,384	1,72,52,568	4,95,184	...				
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	92,860	108	862	96,074	111	14,58,674	14,40,525	...	12,146				
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,02,580	136	825	1,05,906	128	18,04,757	14,86,610	...	3,18,147				
Bezwada extension	198	21	3,774	180	21	3,279	156	69,203	57,830	...	11,373				
Metre gauge—															
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,790	4,50,994	252	1,789	4,00,430	224	69,38,526	63,96,178	...	5,42,348				
Pâlanpur-Deesa	37	17	766	45	17	900	53	10,707	12,110	1,403	...				
South Indian	154	1,042	1,45,847	140	1,042	1,53,981	148	29,65,889	31,19,630	1,53,741	...				
Mayavaram-Mutupet	82	54	6,230	113	54	3,825	71	77,998	86,129	8,131	...				
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	97,023	83	1,165	1,41,754	122	18,78,274	20,63,598	1,85,324	...				
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	750	93,460	124	750	1,43,130	189	15,95,381	15,91,795	...	3,386				
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	16,218	81	200	10,904	55	3,17,223	1,89,597	...	1,27,626				
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	12,119	95	...	1,40,297	1,40,297	...
TOTAL.	232	8,346	19,88,825	238	8,593	22,46,085	261	3,38,74,016	3,38,43,870	...	31,145				
State lines worked by the State.															
Standard gauge—															
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,92,867	236	2,548	6,04,082	237	1,04,76,111	1,12,76,384	8,00,273	...				
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	2,15,825	271	797	1,59,970	201	32,80,892	28,74,713	...	4,12,179				
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	382	813	3,43,100	422	813	3,89,860	480	54,71,720	57,25,927	2,54,207	...				
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	16,532	132	125	22,350	179	2,88,735	3,52,987	64,252	...				
East Coast (state)	90	321	24,632	77	427	32,875	77	4,99,373	5,80,098	80,725	...				
Metre gauge—															
Burma (state)	131	746	96,266	129	834	1,19,673	143	17,89,309	20,45,150	2,55,847	...				
Special gauges—															
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,378	55	28	1,289	46	30,877	36,595	5,718	...				
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	467	58	8	491	61	8,023	7,957	...	66				
TOTAL.	235	5,346	12,91,087	242	5,580	13,30,590	238	2,18,51,040	2,28,99,817	10,48,777	...				
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.															
Standard gauge—															
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	5,58,269	375	1,490	7,19,872	483	81,41,959	77,99,262	...	3,42,697				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	2,57,956	500	461	2,80,000	620	38,96,336	41,91,183	2,94,849	...				
Madras	236	840	1,90,731	227	840	1,87,084	223	36,90,490	38,97,290	2,06,794	...				
TOTAL.	340	2,791	10,06,956	361	2,791	11,92,956	427	1,57,28,791	1,58,87,737	1,58,940	...				
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	251	16,483	42,86,868	260	16,964	47,69,631	281	7,14,53,847	7,26,30,424	11,76,577	...				
Assisted companies.															
Standard gauge—															
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	27,888	173	161	34,905	216	4,55,052	4,97,517	42,465	...				
Tarkessur	222	22	5,381	245	22	5,676	262	90,997	93,099	2,102	...				
Metre gauge—															
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	116	67	11,436	171	66	11,610	176	1,47,468	1,58,561	11,093	...				
Bengal Doobars	148	36	4,366	121	36	6,310	175	89,561	1,12,430	22,878	...				
Dibrû-Sadiya	130	78	12,053	155	78	11,349	146	2,09,133	2,14,030	4,897	...				
Special gauge—															
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	12,955	154	51	15,219	298	2,31,247	2,53,949	22,702	...				
TOTAL.	157	415	74,079	179	414	85,159	206	12,23,458	13,29,595	1,06,137	...				
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.															
Standard gauge—															
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	60,827	183	333	68,059	204	10,05,328	9,38,737	...	66,591				
The Gaekwar's Petâd	89	13	1,016	78	13	800	61	20,751	20,040	...	118				
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	29,022	209	108	19,576	181	4,24,360	3,56,100	...	74,268				
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	2,619	262	10	3,191	319	48,634	64,291	15,660	...				
Metre gauge—															
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	27,056	75	362	33,814	93	5,92,759	6,47,552	154,793	...				
The Gaekwar's Mehsâna	60	93	5,911	64	93	4,800	52	87,099	82,000	...	4,233				
Kolhapur	71	29	1,725	59	29	2,618	90	38,468	39,553	1,085	...				
Special gauges—															
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	4,272	59	72	4,470	62	58,812	57,255	...	1,557				
Cooch Behar	40	22	820	37	22	1,840	84	14,278	14,119	...	153				
TOTAL.	126	1,042	1,33,268	128	1,042	1,39,228	134	22,90,486	22,15,113	...	75,372				
Lines owned and worked by native states.															
Metre gauge—															
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junâgarh-Porbandar	81	334	36,339	109	334	43,348	130	4,39,551	4,42,859	3,308	...				
Jetalsar-Râjkot	61	46	3,445	75	46	3,916	85	49,944	55,557	5,013	...				
Jodhpore-Bikaner	48	364	15,399	47	364	17,200	47	3,33,920	2,92,730	...	41,154				
Oodeypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	61	1,410	23	...	(j) 29,528	29,528	...	...		
Special gauge—															
Morvi	56	94	6,272	67	94	6,900	73	92,850	1,09,556	16,700	...				
TOTAL.	63	838	61,425	73	899	72,774	81	9,16,265	9,30,236	13,971	...				
GRAND TOTAL.	234	18,778	45,55,640	243	19,319	50,66,792	262	7,58,84,056	7,71,05,368	12,21,312	...				

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi and Bina-Guna railways.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannâd, Khâmgao, and Amrâoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Vesantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) The line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as a temporary measure.

(j) Total earnings from 1st August to 9th November 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st April 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER 1894.			WEEK ENDING 9TH NOVEMBER 1895.			Earnings from 1st April to 10th November 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th November 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.				
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.									
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.								
State lines worked by companies.															
Standard gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
East Indian	599	1,087	9,72,073	350	1,734	11,73,783	677	3,05,08,520	3,74,75,543	9,67,023	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	152	802	92,800	108	802	90,074	111	33,39,105	34,30,500	97,395	...	...	
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	1,02,520	130	825	1,05,906	128	34,23,304	27,39,144	6,84,220	...	...	
Beawada extension	170	21	3,774	180	21	3,279	150	1,03,217	1,00,084	3,407	...	...	
Metre gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	270	1,290	4,50,994	252	1,780	4,06,430	224	1,44,63,571	1,38,04,051	...	6,58,529	...			
Falsipur-Deesa	44	17	700	45	17	900	53	21,523	23,999	2,426	...	...	
South Indian	154	1,042	1,45,547	149	1,042	1,53,981	148	50,91,224	55,03,188	4,12,264	...	...	
Mayavaram-Mutupet	75	54	9,230	115	54	3,825	71	(c) 1,20,549	1,56,009	29,400	...	...	
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,105	97,423	83	1,105	1,41,734	125	38,15,700	40,57,995	2,44,235	...	...	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	140	730	93,400	124	750	1,43,130	189	33,31,051	32,39,850	...	91,804	...			
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow— Bareilly section)	88	200	16,218	81	200	10,904	55	5,97,047	4,18,100	...	1,45,878	...			
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	12,119	95	...	(f) 1,40,297	1,40,297	...	...	
TOTAL	259	8,346	19,88,825	238	8,593	22,46,085	261	6,47,89,531	6,51,02,629	3,13,008	...	...	
State lines worked by the State.															
Standard gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
North-Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	5,92,867	236	2,548	6,04,082	237	1,88,06,740	2,19,31,075	31,24,935	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,15,825	271	797	1,59,970	201	62,42,932	57,70,357	...	4,72,575	...			
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	339	813	3,43,100	422	813	3,89,860	480	82,24,190	85,26,007	3,01,817	...	...	
Bengal Central (h)	130	15	16,532	132	125	22,350	179	4,99,889	5,61,102	64,273	...	...	
East Coast (state)	99	321	24,052	77	427	32,875	77	9,13,000	11,40,836	2,27,236	...	...	
Metre gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Burma (state)	164	740	96,266	129	834	1,19,673	143	33,55,486	37,70,734	4,15,248	...	...	
Special gauges—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Jorhat (state provincial)	53	25	1,378	55	28	1,289	46	47,510	57,938	10,425	...	...	
Cherrapunji (Company provincial)	64	8	467	58	8	491	61	14,561	12,446	...	2,115	...			
TOTAL	243	5,340	12,91,087	242	5,580	13,30,590	238	3,81,01,908	4,17,71,200	16,69,292	...	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.															
Standard gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	5,58,269	375	1,490	7,19,872	483	1,89,66,227	1,72,00,805	...	17,65,362	...			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	578	491	2,57,950	500	491	2,86,000	620	92,39,025	1,04,03,005	12,23,440	...	...	
Madras	243	840	1,90,731	247	840	1,87,084	223	93,35,804	97,09,289	4,03,405	...	...	
TOTAL	421	2,791	10,00,950	361	2,791	11,92,950	427	3,45,41,050	3,44,03,219	...	78,437	...			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	201	10,483	42,80,908	200	10,904	47,09,031	281	3,74,33,095	4,13,37,048	39,03,953	...	...	
Assisted companies.															
Standard gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	101	27,888	173	161	34,905	216	8,31,817	9,02,840	71,023	...	...	
Tarkessur	269	22	5,381	245	22	5,706	262	1,83,971	1,82,396	...	15,575	...			
Metre gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	121	67	11,436	171	66	11,610	176	2,82,059	2,90,849	8,160	...	...	
Bengal-Dooar	161	30	4,366	121	36	6,310	175	1,20,535	1,05,075	42,140	...	...	
Dibrugarh	136	78	12,053	155	78	11,349	140	3,39,400	3,56,752	17,352	...	...	
Special gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	12,955	154	51	15,219	298	4,06,308	4,72,542	66,234	...	...	
TOTAL	164	415	74,079	179	413	85,159	206	21,70,723	23,74,057	2,03,334	...	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.															
Saastha gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	60,827	183	333	68,059	204	18,82,529	17,67,903	...	1,14,636	...			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,016	78	13	800	61	43,073	45,137	2,064	...	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	271	10b	29,022	209	108	19,576	181	7,48,717	6,49,371	...	99,346	...			
Kolar Gold-fields	206	10	2,019	262	10	3,191	319	01,850	1,01,729	39,879	...	...	
Metre gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (g)	89	362	27,056	75	362	33,814	93	10,29,507	10,97,454	67,947	...	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	5,911	64	93	4,806	52	2,03,141	1,87,639	...	15,442	...			
Kolhapur	51	29	1,725	59	29	2,618	90	72,000	75,373	...	2,343	...			
Special gauges—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
The Gaekwar's Dabholi	59	72	4,272	59	72	4,470	62	1,37,013	1,48,874	10,961	...	...	
Cooch Behar	45	22	820	32	22	1,840	84	25,079	25,038	...	41	...			
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,33,268	128	1,042	1,39,228	134	42,09,475	40,98,528	...	1,10,947	...			
Lines owned and worked by native states.															
Metre gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagar-Potbandar	103	334	36,339	109	334	43,348	130	10,21,780	11,60,083	1,38,303	...	...	
Jeypore-Rajkot	68	49	3,445	75	49	3,910	85	93,181	1,08,870	53,095	...	...	
Jodhpore-Bikaner	58	304	15,399	42	304	17,200	47	6,89,185	5,88,404	...	1,00,788	...			
Godeypore-Chitor (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	1,410	23	...	(m) 20,528	29,528	...	...	
Special gauge—			Miles.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.			
Boriv	65	94	6,272	67	94	6,900	73	1,90,591	2,32,446	41,655	...	...	
TOTAL	78	838	61,425	73	899	72,774	81	19,94,337	21,19,137	1,24,400	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	261	15,728	45,55,640	243	19,319	50,66,797	292	14,58,08,030	14,99,28,770	41,20,740	...	...	

Includes the Bhopal-Istarai and Bina-Guna railways.

Includes the Godhra-Kutlam railway.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	IN THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER, OF										
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).											
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,23	1,24	1,29	1,14	1,16	1,81	1,77	1,77	1,59	1,93	
Liquors:											
Spirit	22,02	25,35	27,29	27,45	30,77	29,20	30,61	28,95	30,22	32,75	
Other liquors	3,14	3,59	3,51	3,49	3,51	3,82	3,50	3,05	3,19	3,70	
Apparel, drapery, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,51	4,15	
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,51	
Cotton manufactures:											
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,08	
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,06	
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,45	
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,72	
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,72	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,90	
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,78	
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,20	
Metals:											
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,46	
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,36	
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,36	
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,56	
Oils: Petroleum	—	—	—	7,65	9,19	8,79	10,30	9,43	11,03	9,85	
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,26	
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,30	
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,12	
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,91	
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04	
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,22	
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	
All other articles	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	13	12,16	13,39	
TOTAL	26,42	30,20	39,17	41,29	44,56	45,15	45,34	45,55	431,81	2,30,13	
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).											
Rice and rice-flour	30,93	33,96	27,75	35,67	47,38	42,67	32,74	35,94	45,66	47,21	
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	57,35	64,16	66,92	76,96	91,94	87,82	78,08	81,49	1,77,47	2,77,41	
TOTAL NET REVENUE	55,96	62,33	65,07	74,93	89,42	84,99	76,02	79,03	1,73,30	2,71,43	
<i>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.</i>											
Bengal	{ Import	7,47	7,09	11,90	13,44	14,76	15,18	16,09	15,88	34,89	90,19
	{ Export	5,96	7,78	9,10	6,68	9,16	9,78	7,48	7,69	8,06	10,79
Bombay	{ Import	7,01	8,48	10,60	10,43	12,02	12,61	12,61	13,59	64,66	82,60
	{ Export	64	90	68	1,06	93	63	1,01	.92	1,91	1,49
Sindh	{ Import	2,72	2,89	3,73	3,63	4,04	3,85	3,52	3,72	7,04	12,74
	{ Export	53	44	22	20	45	37	42	29	35	35
Madras	{ Import	3,55	5,64	6,42	6,17	7,11	6,37	5,99	6,05	12,65	21,79
	{ Export	3,25	2,80	3,08	4,11	2,76	2,42	2,49	3,28	4,43	2,04
Burma	{ Import	5,15	5,36	5,64	6,38	5,44	5,75	5,89	4,91	9,45	17,88
	{ Export	19,68	21,05	13,70	22,74	32,75	28,03	20,52	22,76	29,86	30,66



SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.
on Saturday, November 16th, 1895.**

The week under review has been one of very light and scattered rainfall. Ordinarily Lower Burma and the East of the Peninsula receive, during the present week, considerable rainfall, but in the present instance the Eastern Peninsula, the centre of the Bay and the Madras coast districts have been the seat of high pressure areas. In consequence the low pressure area, on which depends the autumnal rainfall, has been displaced southward to Equatorial regions, and the air currents of the retreating south-west monsoon have in their turn been shifted southward, and have left the Burma and Indian Peninsulas wholly unaffected. As a consequence the only rainfall received has been a few scattered showers. The most marked feature in the weather during the week has been the excessive temperature which has prevailed over the greater part of the country. It might have been anticipated that this excess would have been most marked over Burma and Madras, where the abnormal absence of rainfall might have been expected to occasion an exceptional rise of temperature, but in both these regions cool northerly breezes kept down the heat and the greatest excess was felt over North-Western and Central India, where on some days both the day and night temperatures were exceptionally high. Accompanying these excessive temperatures was great dryness of the air, so that on some occasions in North-West India at 8 A.M. humidities of between 22% and 32% were registered.

Daily Summary.—Sunday, 10th November.—Pressure had given way slightly, but the general distribution was little changed, and uniform pressures

and light winds prevailed generally. A few light showers were reported from North-East India, but in Southern India the only rainfall was 0°41" at Madura. The mean temperature was in defect of the normal over Burma and the Bombay Deccan, but was in excess elsewhere; the greatest abnormal excess being in the Jhansi district of the North-Western Provinces.

Monday.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly over the whole of India. Slight high pressure areas were reported from the extreme north-west and extreme north-east and a slight low pressure area from the south-west of the Bay. Pressure differences, however, remained small. Northerly to easterly winds continued over the Peninsula and the Bay area and variable breezes elsewhere. Temperature had also risen and the mean temperature was in defect only in Burma. The abnormal excess was greatest in the South of the Punjab. Showers were reported from Burma and Madras.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased in the north-west and changed little elsewhere. Readings were highest in North-West India and lowest over the south-west of the Bay and pressure differences were increasing slightly. Pressure was in considerable excess over the Peninsula. The wind was westerly down the Gangetic plain, between north and east elsewhere. Temperature had decreased slightly, but the mean temperature was still in excess except over Burma. The abnormal excess was greatest in the East Punjab. A few light showers were reported from North Bengal, Upper Burma, and the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday.—Pressure had again increased in the north-west and had hardly changed elsewhere. Readings were lowest over the Gangetic plain and highest over the Bombay Deccan. Pressure was in considerable excess over the Peninsula. The wind directions were practically unchanged. Temperature had decreased in parts of North-Western and of Central India. The mean temperature was in excess of the normal average in all provinces—most so in North-West India. Light showers were again reported from North-East India and the south of the Peninsula.

Thursday.—The barometer had fallen briskly in the extreme north-west and slightly over the Peninsula, while it had been steady or had risen elsewhere. A low pressure area had appeared over the western desert. Winds were irregularly cyclonic in the north-west, but elsewhere the directions were the same as on the preceding day. The temperature had fallen briskly over the Gangetic plain. The mean temperature remained excessive in all provinces. Light showers had been received in North-East India and a heavy shower at Cochin.

Friday.—The barometer had risen everywhere. Readings were very uniform throughout the central parts of India and of the Peninsula. They were relatively low over the western desert and over the centre of the Bay. Irregular cyclonic winds continued to be reported from the north-west. The mean temperature remained excessive in all provinces—most so in Sind and Rajputana. A light shower was reported from Murree and showers had again been received in parts of North-East India.

Saturday.—Pressure had changed slightly, except over the north of the Punjab and Kashmir, where it had fallen briskly. A shallow depression was shown over the Central Punjab. Pressure was in considerable excess over Burma, the centre of the Bay and part of Madras. Moderate south-easterly gales were reported from Murree and Cherat. The mean temperature had fallen below the normal average over Burma, but remained in excess in all the other provinces. A few light showers were reported from Sikkim and the North-West Himalayas.

Temperature.—The excessive heat which set in over India at the commencement of the month has been very pronounced during the present week. On the whole the excess of temperature has been more marked in the case of the night than in the case of the day temperatures. This was particularly noticeable at the close of the week when the minimum temperatures were from 15° to 20° above the average in parts of North-West India.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	NOVEMBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
Burma	-1·4	+0·5	-0·4	+0·4	+0·4	+0·1	-1·8	-0·3
Bengal and Assam . . .	+2·6	+3·0	+3·8	+3·8	+3·9	+4·1	+4·4	+3·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4·7	+5·6	+6·2	+6·6	+5·1	+5·8	+6·5	+5·8
Punjab	+6·6	+6·9	+7·0	+6·3	+6·9	+7·8	+7·7	+7·0
Bombay	+0·6	+1·8	+2·0	+1·9	+1·1	+1·0	+1·5	+1·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·5	+4·5	+4·9	+4·3	+4·8	+5·2	+5·6	+4·7
Central India and Gujarat	+5·3	+5·2	+5·1	+5·2	+5·4	+4·3	+4·6	+5·0
Sind and Rajputana	+6·8	+5·7	+5·5	+7·2	+6·3	+8·5	+7·4	+6·8
Madras	+1·5	+2·5	+2·1	+1·7	+1·8	+1·0	+0·8	+1·6
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+3·4	+4·0	+4·0	+4·2	+4·0	+4·2	+4·1	+4·0

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week and practically for each day of the week was thus about 4° above the normal. In Burma there was a slight deficiency of temperature on the 10th, 12th, and 16th, and the mean temperature of the whole province for the week was 0·3 below the normal, but this was the only case of deficient heat. In all the remaining provinces the heat was excessive, the abnormal excess ranging from 1°5 in the Peninsula to 7°0 in the Punjab.

Rainfall.—The daily distribution of rainfall has been described in the earlier sections of the summary and the information in the rainfall table at the close calls for little or no remark. The whole rainfall of the week occurred as scattered showers, and was practically confined to North-Eastern and Southern India. Upper Burma and Malabar had a total of about half an inch for the week, and Assam (Surma) and Madras (South) of about one quarter of an inch, while in all the other divisions which received rain, the totals were small and unimportant. The anticipated rainfall for the week under review is in nearly all cases small, and this small amount was in some instances, as, for example, in Assam (Surma), Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, and Behar, exceeded, but in general the rainfall has been less than usual. Over a large part of the country, for the reason given above, the defect has been small, but in Lower Burma the total actual fall was only 0·06", while the anticipated fall was 1·07"; in Arakan the actual was *nil*, and the anticipated fall 1·12"; in the East Coast (South) 0·14" and 1·82", respectively, and in Madras (South) 0·24" and 1·24" respectively. Hence in these regions there has been a decided deficiency of rainfall, while in some other parts of the country the deficiency, though actually and relatively to the normal small, is yet important in face of the long continued lightness of the rainfall.

The three concluding columns of the table giving the actual average and normal average rainfall from the 13th of October to date exhibit an excess of rain in the case of Chota Nagpur, of Malabar, of the Konkan, of Gujarat, of Kathiawar, of Central India (East), and of Hyderabad (South); and a normal rainfall in the case of Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East coast (Central), the East coast (South), and Madras (South). In all the remaining divisions there is a considerable to large deficiency, while in several of the North-West divisions there has been practically no rain throughout the whole period.

The only heavy totals are: Cochin 3·76 inches, Cottayam (Travancore) 2·26 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 13TH OCTOBER TO 16TH NOVEMBER 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or deficit in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 13th Oc- tober to 16th November.	Excess or deficit of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . .	0	0	0	2'38	5'26	— 55
	Lower Burma . . .	0'06	1'07	-1'01	1'49	6'52	— 77
	Central do. . .	0'15	0'47	-0'32	1'52	3'03	— 58
	Upper do. . .	0'53	?	?	2'07	?	
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Arakan . . .	0	1'12	-1'12	1'27	7'64	— 83
	Eastern Bengal . . .	0'07	0'07	0	0'38	3'00	— 90
	Assam (Surma) . . .	0'23	0'11	+0'12	1'74	3'44	— 49
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0'01	0'13	-0'12	0'48	2'07	— 77
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0'04	0'01	+0'03	1'13	2'53	— 55
	Central do. . .	0	0'02	-0'02	1'01	2'13	— 53
	North do. . .	0'11	0'05	+0'06	0'53	2'31	— 77
	Orissa . . .	0	0'12	-0'12	1'53	4'30	— 64
	Chota Nagpur . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	2'58	1'47	+ 76
	Bihar (South) . . .	0	0	0	0'05	1'32	— 95
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Do. (North) . . .	0'01	0	+0'01	0'04	1'11	— 96
	North-Western Provinces (East) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'84	— 100
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'81	— 100
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0	0	0'03	0'39	— 92
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0	0	0'01	0'26	— 96
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'19	— 100
PUNJAB	North-Western Provinces (West) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) B . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'01	0'10	— 90
	Punjab (South) . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'10	— 100
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'10	— 100
	Do. (Submontane) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'12	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	Do. (Hill Districts) . . .	0'02	0'08	-0'00	0'16	0'34	— 53
	Do. (North-West) . . .	0'03	0'18	-0'15	0'10	0'30	— 72
	Do. (West) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'09	— 100
	Malabar . . .	0'49	0'72	-0'23	1'16	8'45	+ 32
	Madras (South Central) . . .	0'02	0'86	-0'84	8'17	7'22	+ 13
	Coorg . . .	0'01	0'65	-0'04	6'84	6'41	+ 7
	Mysore . . .	0'03	0'28	-0'25	4'79	4'80	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	Konkan . . .	0	0'13	-0'13	4'97	3'32	+ 39
	Bombay Deccan . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	4'96	3'48	+ 17
	Hyderabad (North) . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	1'73	2'09	— 17
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Berar . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	1'31	1'78	— 26
	Central Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0'53	1'20	— 56
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'45	0'96	— 53
	Do. (East) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'74	1'18	— 37
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Gujarat . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	1'29	0'59	+ 119
	Kathiawar . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'95	0'34	+ 179
	Sind . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'08	— 100
	Central India (East) . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0'66	0'33	+ 100
MADRAS	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'05	0'29	— 83
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	— 100
	East Coast (North) . . .	0	0'22	-0'22	7'61	6'60	+ 15
	Do. (do.) (a) . . .	0	0'25	-0'25	4'25	4'58	— 7
SIMLA, the 21st November 1895.	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	4'28	1'02	+ 319
	Madras (Central) . . .	0'02	0'24	-0'22	4'26	4'39	— 3
	East Coast (Central) . . .	0'08	0'95	-0'87	8'47	8'57	— 1
	Do. (South) . . .	0'14	1'82	-1'68	11'45	11'00	+ 3
	Madras (South) . . .	0'24	1'48	-1'24	9'68	8'33	+ 10

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